

AUG 7 1912
INTERNATIONAL INST.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

ARE WE SANE OR INSANE?

THE FOREIGN LAND SPECULATOR IS WELCOMED WITH OPEN ARMS TO WESTERN CANADA BY ALL THE "POWERS THAT BE."
"HE BRINGS IN CAPITAL."

VERILY HE IS A USEFUL MAN. HE BUYS UP A LARGE TRACT OF LAND, PROHIBITS ANYONE FROM USING IT AND RETIRES TO A LIFE OF EASE. THE TOILING MASSES ON THE PRAIRIE SWEAT FOR THEIR DAILY BREAD AND INCREASE THE VALUE OF THIS LAND. THE SPECULATOR SHORTLY POCKETS THE \$500,000 OR MORE THAT HE HAS "MADE" OUT OF THE LAND. THEN HE RETURNS TO HIS NATIVE LAND AND LAUGHS AT THE FOOLISHNESS OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE WHO THUS QUIETLY HAND OVER THE PROCEEDS OF THEIR LABOR TO ANYONE WHO COMES ALONG.

BUT IF THE FOREIGNER SHOULD BRING WITH HIM A STOCK OF THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE AND OFFER TO SELL THEM TO US AT A LOW PRICE OUR "CANADA FOR (2,600) CANADIANS" LAW WOULD DRIVE HIM FROM THE COUNTRY. HE WOULD BE A DANGEROUS MAN TRYING TO RUIN THE CANADIAN PEOPLE BY GIVING TOO MUCH VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY

TRULY WE ARE A STRANGE PEOPLE

JULY 31, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: QUEBEC ESTABLISHED 1865
 Capital Paid-up - \$4,951,000 Reserve and Undivided Profits - \$3,500,000
 TOTAL ASSETS over \$58,000,000
 HON. JOHN SHARPLES, President G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager

WESTERN HEAD OFFICE STAFF WINNIPEG
 F. W. S. CRISPO.....Superintendent Western Branches
 F. W. SMITH.....Superintendent Manitoba Branches
 J. S. HAM.....Superintendent Saskatchewan Branches
 R. H. BAIRD.....Superintendent Alberta Branches
 P. VIBERT.....Superintendent British Columbia Branches
 G. S. ORDE.....Inspector Alberta Branches
 O. F. SEEBER.....Inspector Southern Saskatchewan Branches
 F. K. WILSON.....Inspector Northern Saskatchewan Branches

WESTERN BRANCHES OF UNION BANK OF CANADA

MANITOBA—Baldur, Birtle, Boissevain, Brandon, Carberry, Carman, Carroll, Clearwater, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitou, Melita, Minnedosa, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, Newdale, Nipaw, Rapid City, Roblin, Russell, Shoal Lake, Souris, Strathclair, Virden, Waskada, Wawanesa, Wellwood, Winnipeg, Winnipeg (N.E. branch), Winnipeg (Sargent Ave. branch), Winnipeg (Logan Ave. branch), Winnipeg (Selkirk and Salter Streets).

SASKATCHEWAN—Adanac, Alask, Arcola, Asquith, Bounty, Buchanan, Canora, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Esterhazy, Eyebrow, Fillmore, Gull Lake, Herbert, Humboldt, Indian Head, Jansen, Kindersley, Kerr Robert, Landis, Lang, Lanigan, Lemberg, Lumsden, Lusk, Macklin, Maple Creek, Maryfield, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Nether Hill, Neudorf, Ogema, Outlook, Osbow, Pense, Perdue, Plenty, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Rocanville, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Strassburg, Swift Current, Simpson, Sintaluta, Southey, Tessier, Theodore, Togo, Vanguard, Wapella, Watrous, Webb, Weyburn, Wilkie, Windthorst, Wolseley, Yorkton, Zealandia.

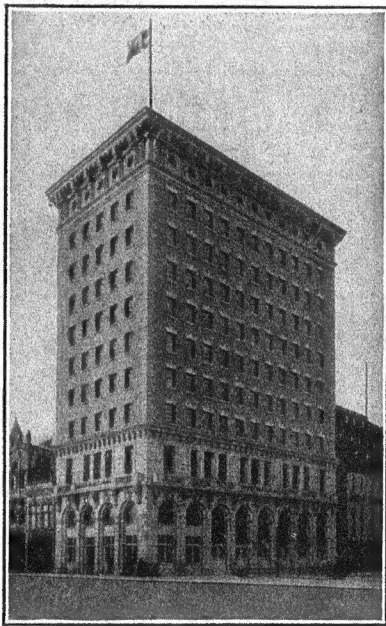
ALBERTA—Airdrie, Alix, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Blackie, Blairmore, Bowden, Brooks, Calgary, Carbon, Cardston, Carleton Place, Carstairs, Claresholm, Cochrane, Consort, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Grassy Lake, High River, Innisfail, Irvine, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Lethbridge (North Ward branch), Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Stein, Strathmore, Swallow, Three Hills, Wainwright.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Hazelton, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Vancouver (Mt. Pleasant), Vancouver (Abbott and Cordova Streets), Vancouver, (South) Main Street, Victoria.

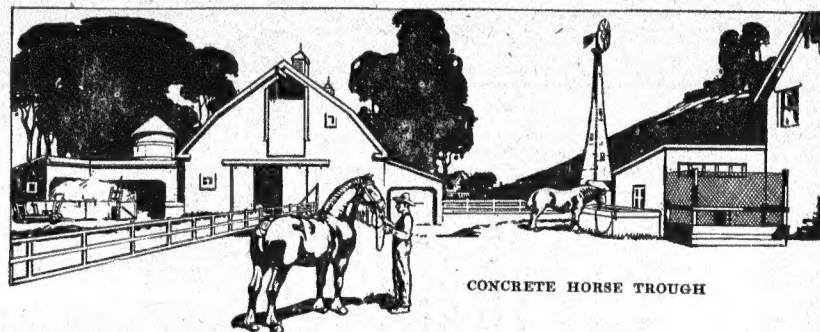
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FARMERS' BUSINESS, GRAIN DRAFTS NEGOTIATED, INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Agents and correspondents at all important centres in Great Britain and the United States. A General Banking Business Transacted

WINNIPEG BRANCH D. M. NEEVE, Manager.



Union Bank Building, Winnipeg



CONCRETE HORSE TROUGH

ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT

"THE STANDARD BY WHICH ALL OTHER MAKES ARE MEASURED"

When you order cement for use about your farm, always remember that the word "Atlas" is more important than the word "Portland." Portland is a kind of cement, but Atlas is the highest quality of Portland Cement. There is just as much difference in Portland Cements as there is in seedcorns. The success of concrete work depends largely on the quality of cement used. You will get the best results only by using the best brand—Atlas—the kind used by the U.S. Government on the Panama Canal.

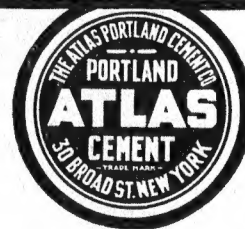
Our Free Book

"Concrete Construction About the Home and on the Farm"

tells you how to build everything that you need. It tells why Atlas Portland Cement is the best Cement to use. Atlas has the quality which makes concrete work successful. Write for this free book today.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Atlas, write to

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, DEPT. 166 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
 Largest productive capacity of any cement company in the world. Over 50,000 barrels per day



After The Hail Storm

It is too late to insure against Loss
 with full satisfaction to yourself

The Hudson Bay Insurance Coy.

Offers the protection, at a uniform low premium rate, of a clear, definite Policy Contract guaranteed by assets aggregating nearly \$1,000,000.00. The Company's Government Deposits for the protection of policy holders exceeds the combined deposits of all competitors.

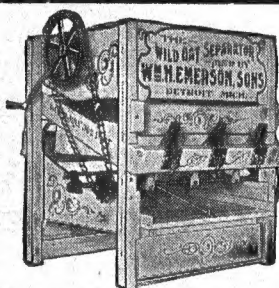
Don't Wait

For the storms that are sure to come before placing your application. The cost is not reduced by delay and the day of hail is drawing nearer.

We have agents in every town. See one of them or write to

ANDERSON & SHEPPARD, General Agents

15 High Street West, Moose Jaw, Sask.



Made in Three Sizes:
 6 SHOE POWER SEPARATOR
 3 SHOE HAND SEPARATOR
 1 SHOE ELEVATOR WHEAT
 TESTER

WILD OAT SEPARATOR

This is the machine you have been reading about in the papers. Makes an absolutely perfect separation of wild oats from wheat, barley and rye for seed. We will demonstrate these Separators at

THE WINNIPEG, BRANDON, REGINA
 AND SASKATOON FAIRS

It will pay you to visit our tent and see these machines in actual operation

W. H. EMERSON & SONS
 WINDSOR, ONT., and DETROIT, MICH.

WALL PLASTER

The "EMPIRE" BRANDS of
 WOOD FIBER, CEMENT WALL
 AND FINISH PLASTERS

Should interest you if you
 are looking for the best
 plaster results

Write Today for our Specification Booklet

Manitoba Gypsum Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

GRAIN GROWERS! We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for malting purposes

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

ALBERTA'S LAND VALUE TAX

Edmonton, Alta., July 25.—More than a hundred agricultural communities in the Province of Alberta will be organized this year under the Rural Municipalities act, passed by the last legislature and effective in 1913. Charles Stewart, Minister of Municipal Affairs, announces that the affairs of all local improvement districts in the province, whether or not they are to be organized, must be wound up the coming fall, when an official audit will be made of the books of the authorities. Any balance shown on the debit or credit side will be taken over by the new organization.

The new system provides that taxes shall be levied equally upon all rateable land in the municipality according to the assessed value of such land. The assessment plan is based upon the following provision in the Rural Municipality act:

"Land shall be assessed at its actual cash value as it would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor, exclusive of the value of any building erected thereon or of any other increase of value caused by any other expenditure of labor or capital thereon."

The question of taxation is dealt with entirely by the council of the rural municipality. The new act fixes the limit to taxation for municipal purposes at 10 mills on the dollar. It is not expected that a rate will be levied to exceed \$8 per 100 acres, and in many cases, the rate levied will not exceed \$3 or \$4.

GIVES RAILWAYS TWO MONTHS

Calgary, Alta., July 26.—"Western freight rates are much higher than eastern freight rates. This fact has been made apparent, and the obligation is now placed upon the railroads of justifying these higher rates. They have got until October 1 to do this, and while the shippers have proven their point, and there is no immediate necessity for further evidence to be taken from them, we always put this matter down on our list in order to give any one a chance to bring forward any more evidence they may have and that might be of use to us in arriving at a decision. Our investigations have now reached the stage where counsel has been appointed by the Dominion Government and the Governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta and others interested to go into the matter fully and, as I have said before, the railroads have until October 1 to justify the high freight rates in the west as compared with the rates prevailing in the east." Acting chairman D'Arcy Scott, of the board of railway commissioners delivered himself of the above remarks on Thursday, during the sitting here.

This pronouncement was followed by the hearing of many complaints from shippers alleging discrimination as well as excessive freight rates.

BRITAIN DOUBLES GERMAN PROGRAM

London, July 24.—In the debate on the naval estimates in the House of Commons today Winston Spencer Churchill, the first lord of the admiralty, replying to the criticism that he had made inadequate provisions to meet the menace he had described, said:—

"We are spending 45,000,000 pounds (\$225,000,000) this year, and we are going to spend more next year. We are raising the personnel of the navy to 141,150 by 1913 and to 146,000 in 1914. As regards construction Germany this year is laying down two new battleships and we four. This year Germany is laying down two small cruisers; we are laying down eight. Germany, in the course of the next 18 months, is laying down 21 destroyers; we 43. There is no cause for panic or alarm."

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume V.

July 31st, 1912

Number 5

Canadian Sentiment Strong For The



Proof of efficiency in the Canadian wheat country lies in the big sales—the demand has been so great that trainload after trainload of these tractors has been shipped into Canada this spring.

Tractors have made good in the most difficult sod. They have plowed fast and deep when the season was short, and finished the work running as smoothly as at the start. They have driven threshers and hauled the grain to the elevator. They have worked 15 to 24 hours a day week after week without breakdowns or delays. Remember the oil pull will be the Grand Prize for wheat at the Dry-Farming Exposition at Lethbridge, Alberta, next October.

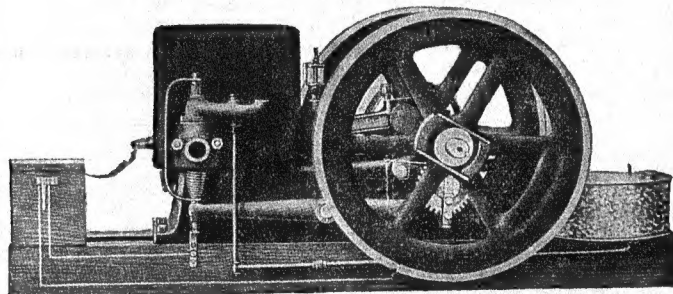
The Greatest Tractor Catalog, Yours For The Asking

Write a postal for the Rumely catalog. It contains page after page of valuable tractor information that you need before you buy. Don't delay. Learn about the sturdy construction and durability of the entire tractor, the quick-acting, dependable carburetor, the strong wheels—all features especially valuable in Canada. Write a postal today for this catalogue. Address

RUMELY PRODUCTS CO., 5775 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

WITTE JUNIOR

The Faultless Engine with The Unequalled Guarantee



Witte Junior, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 11 H.P. Sizes.

If that kind of an engine interests you, we have a booklet which fully describes the Witte Junior Gas and Gasoline Engine.

Meantime, we mention a few points which tell how and why we are able to sell this engine on a FIVE-YEAR GUARANTEE.

CYLINDERS.—There are no interior cylinder packings, no head to take off, no joints to leak or to require packing. The cylinder on the Witte Junior is like a bucket at the bottom of a tank of water. (See booklet.)

VALVES.—Inside valves sometimes break and slip down inside. This wrecks the engine. They are also liable to wear on the side of the stem. This causes leaks and the engine needs a new head. All valves on the Witte Junior are outside the cylinder, in vertical pockets. (See booklet.)

GOVERNOR.—Permits of very close regulation. Works with a rapid movement and powerful gravity leverage. Latch is equally balanced between governor and trip, extremely sensitive, and cuts or gives fuel in exact proportion to load. Governor can be easily adjusted for change in speed. This connection will last and operate efficiently for a lifetime. (See booklet.)

WORKING PARTS.—All made with extra strength. Only 29 principal parts. (See booklet.) The Witte Junior is the result of over 27 years' experience in gasoline engine building. Our booklet gives valuable information to intending purchasers. A post card brings you a copy.

The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada Ltd.

H. P. HANSEN, Manager

WINNIPEG, Manitoba

A CORRECTION

It has been brought to our attention that in our list of advertisers of traction engines published in our issue of June 26, we omitted the name of the Canadian Holt Co., Calgary, Alta., manufacturers of the Caterpillar tractor. We regret this oversight as this firm has been advertising regularly in The Guide. We ask our readers to note the correction.—The Grain Growers' Guide.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

CEMENT IMPORTS INCREASED

Ottawa, July 23.—Assertions that the recent temporary cut in the cement duty is affording no relief to the consumers are contradicted by the facts. During June, 1911, the importations of cement over the Dominion were not quite 56,000 barrels; in June, 1912, they exceeded 171,000 barrels. The exact figures are:—

Province	June 1911. Barrels.	June 1912. Barrels.
Ontario	1,726	12,760
Quebec	2,348	381
Nova Scotia	4,620	5,922
New Brunswick	3,628	1,540
Manitoba	251	17,903
British Columbia	174	70,656
P. E. I.	885	650
Alberta	11	36,894
Saskatchewan	None	24,615

Total 55,646 171,395

The increase in importations thus has been 115,750 barrels, or 208 per cent.

It will be seen that of the 115,000 barrels of increased importations, over 107,000 entered Western Provinces. The increase in Ontario, 11,000 barrels, was not large, and in Quebec importations decreased. In the Maritime Provinces the reduction had an effect which is not disclosed in the figures, but which was very useful. These provinces obtain much of their cement from England; the dock strike held up supplies, and the reduction enabled consumers of cement to turn for relief to the United States. Thus the general effect is that the legitimate business of the cement manufacturers has not been impaired, while relief has been given to the eastern and western portions of the country which for varying reasons had been suffering from the shortage.

NAVY IS NECESSARY INSURANCE

London, July 25.—Speaking in the House of Commons to-day on the estimate for the committee on Imperial defence, Rt. Hon. Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, made an important statement.

"Our friendships were not in any sense exclusive. For more than one reason the greatest of British interests remained that of the peace of the world. If, unhappily as was the case, there was in this country as elsewhere a growing and lamentable expenditure upon armaments, both naval and military, there was no power in the world which did not know perfectly well that so far as we are concerned we had no aggressive purposes. (Cheers.) We coveted no heritage, we had no inclination to extend in any way the range of our responsibility."

"But," said Mr. Asquith in conclusion, "these responsibilities are world wide, and if we are compelled to divert from other purposes more productive, more advantageous to mankind, the sum which we are now spending for the maintenance of our supremacy at sea, I am speaking what everyone in this house knows to be absolutely and literally a fact, when I say that that expenditure is regarded by us simply as an insurance, a necessary insurance, of which the Government of this country and the House of Commons, are, or ought to be, the faithful and vigilant trustees." (Loud Cheers.)

RURAL MAIL EXTENDING

Ottawa, July 29.—The Canadian people are catching on to the advantages of the system of rural mail delivery. Many applications are being received by the post office department, especially from Ontario. There are now 850 rural deliveries, 259 of them having been added in the past year. The greater number of applications come from Ontario, where most of the routes are now located. 25,000 delivery boxes have been erected.

Panama Canal Conference

In response to the call issued by the Calgary Industrial and Development Bureau and the Calgary Board of Trade to a conference to discuss the advantages to be derived by Western Canada by the opening of the Panama Canal, a large number of delegates, representing boards of trade, industrial bureaus, councils and organized farmers from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, met at Calgary, June 8 and 28. Mr. E. H. Heaps, of the Vancouver Board of Trade, was unanimously elected chairman, while Mr. A. N. Nourt, of the Pincher Creek Board of Trade, was elected temporary chairman, and J. R. Davidson, Red Deer, secretary.

Mayor Armstrong, of Edmonton; E. J. Fream, Secretary U.F.A., Calgary; Mayor J. H. Lee, of New Westminster, and Mayor R. B. Atkins, of Revelstoke, were elected on the Resolution Committee.

Mr. W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, then gave an address on "The Panama Canal and Agricultural Interests of Western Canada," pointing out the necessity of considering agricultural pursuits of first importance in the development of the Western Route. Professor Odum, of Vancouver, spoke on "Agriculture in British Columbia," pointing out that transportation would not, in the present generation, catch up to the needs of the West, and urging the necessity of shorter and better routes.

Mr. B. R. Aitkins, of Revelstoke, delivered an address on the feasibility of a route from Revelstoke to the coast, via Columbia River, and submitted a resolution asking the conference to impress upon the government the advantage of this route. Mr. W. A. Blair, secretary of the Vancouver Board of Trade, dealt with the "Pacific Coast Marine." Mayor J. H. Lee, of New Westminster, spoke on the "Panama Canal and Exportation," and showed that New Westminster was already taking steps to provide the necessary dockage facilities to meet the increasing trade. Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, addressed the conference, expressing his pleasure at being able to attend the conference, and urging the necessity of co-operation between the provinces for their common good.

The following resolutions were then presented by E. J. Fream, chairman of the committee:—

"Whereas the matter of the opening of the Western Route is of enormous importance to all the interests of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and whereas there is urgent need that advantage should be taken of every opportunity in order that the possibilities of this route shall not be lost to Western Canada, and whereas the present system of endeavoring to exploit places, instead of working for the complete plan is liable to result in loss to the West, and whereas it is advisable that steps should be taken to effect a permanent organization, which will work to secure the full value of the Western Route to the people of Western Canada,

Therefore be it resolved, that a permanent organization be effected to carry on the work and to bring into force the wishes of this conference and any other matter relating to the development of Western Canada and the Western Route."

Carried unanimously.

Lower Freight Rates

2. Resolved, That this convention, composed of Boards of Trade, Municipal Organizations and farmers of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, express its deep conviction that excessive freight rates between Saskatchewan and Alberta on the one hand, and British Columbia on the other, are seriously hindering and diminishing the interchange of products under present conditions, and retarding development in the three Provinces.

And it is further the conviction of this convention that the time has now arrived when a substantial reduction on rates should be effected, which will not only be of greatest importance and benefit to the producers and consumers of these provinces, but to the railway companies as well.

Pacific Coast Elevators

3. Whereas steps have been taken by various interests to inaugurate the system of Western shipment of grain, and whereas it is recognized that with the rapid development of the West, the present channels for marketing grain will soon be completely blocked, a conservative estimate giving the wheat crop alone of Western Canada for the present year at 250,000,000 bushels, and whereas the development of the Pacific Coast ports, and all other Western routes, would tend to relieve the congestion in Alberta and Western Saskatchewan, by providing facilities which would be available the whole year round, and whereas, the grain export business by the Pacific Routes will materially help conditions, provided the facilities are forthcoming, and whereas it is essential that terminal facilities should be erected at once, if full advantage is to be taken of these routes,

Therefore this conference of the Boards of Trade, Municipal Organizations, and Farmers of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, do strongly urge upon the Dominion Government and upon the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, the necessity of at once securing a site and proceeding with the erection of an up-to-date terminal elevator, with sacking and hospital facilities attached, which will be operated on the interests of the people as a public utility. Further, that the government of the three Western provinces be asked to assist in presenting this matter to the Dominion Government so that a speedy action can be taken therein.

4. That in view of the export trade of wheat, and the rest of the enormous traffic that will flow through Western channels following the opening of the Panama Canal, and also in view of the congestion of the Eastern route, resulting in heavy loss to the farmers and to the whole population of Canada, that the Dominion Government be urged to give their best attention to any plans approved by its engineers and endorsed by the municipalities immediately interested, that will tend to relieve the above situation.

Carried unanimously.

On Saturday Mr. E. Hichener, M.P.P., of Red Deer, delivered an address on the advantages of the Western route and dealt with the merits of the proposed routes, while Mr. E. K. Beeston, of Nelson, spoke on "Mining and Its Relation to the Panama Canal Route." Dr. G.

W. Leech, of Taber, president of the Associated Boards of Trade of Southern Alberta, delivered an address on the transportation question, emphasizing the need of electrical energy in order to bring the work started by this conference to a successful issue. Mr. F. T. Fisher, of Edmonton, secretary of the Edmonton Board of Trade, outlined the several different routes from the Prairie Provinces to the coast, and urged the necessity of being prepared to take advantage of every route as it was opened up.

The Officers

The officers were elected unanimously as follows:—

President—Mr. L. P. Strong, Calgary.
Vice-President for British Columbia—Mr. E. H. Heaps, Vancouver.
Vice-President for Alberta—Mr. J. Bower, Red Deer.
Vice-President for Saskatchewan—Mr. A. T. Turner, Regina.

Executive Committee

For British Columbia—Mayor Lee, New Westminster; Mayor McNeish, North Vancouver; F. Starkey, Nelson; D. R. Kerr, Victoria; and Dr. Hamilton, Revelstoke.

For Alberta—G. K. Norris, Lethbridge; Mayor Armstrong, Edmonton; W. J. Tregillus, Calgary; Mayor Spencer, Medicine Hat; and F. Fulmer, Edmonton.

For Saskatchewan—I. E. Argue, Swift Current; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; J. Clinskill, Saskatoon; Mayor P. McAr, Regina; and President Board of Trade, Weyburn.

Mr. A. E. McKenzie, of Brandon, was appointed vice-president for Manitoba, with power to arrange for an executive for that province.

Honorary Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. E. J. Fream, Calgary.

The Premiers of the three Western Provinces will be requested to accept the position of Honorary Presidents of the Association.

The convention then adjourned by singing the National Anthem.

At a subsequent meeting of the executive the name adopted was the "Western Trade Routes Association." Another conference will be arranged later.

NEW GRAIN INSPECTOR

By a recent order-in-council upon the recommendation of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Mr. George Serls, of Winnipeg, has been appointed acting chief inspector and acting chief weighmaster for the Western Division—all Canada lying west of and including Fort



Send This \$3.50 Advt. with \$3.50

And you get, prepaid, a pair of these great British-made boots for men. Goodyear welt, sewn soles, plain toe, comfortable, damp-proof, give long service, solid as a rock throughout. Blucher cut, English Chrome calf uppers, oak tanned soles, quality clear through. Sizes and half sizes 8 1/2 to 11 1/2. Guaranteed satisfactory or money back. We sell all our goods that way.

Price includes delivery to you.

Send for Free Catalogue.

Dealers Wanted.

SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO.,
134 1/2 Princess Street Winnipeg

William and Port Arthur. This is the territory in which Mr. F. E. Gibbs was chief inspector, but upon Mr. Gibbs' promotion to be one of the commissioners under the Canada Grain Act of 1912 and his resignation of the inspectorship, a new inspector was required and the position has been given to Mr. Serls. The new appointee has been for many years identified with the grain trade, and is looked upon as a well qualified and fully competent man for the work and responsibility now devolving upon him.

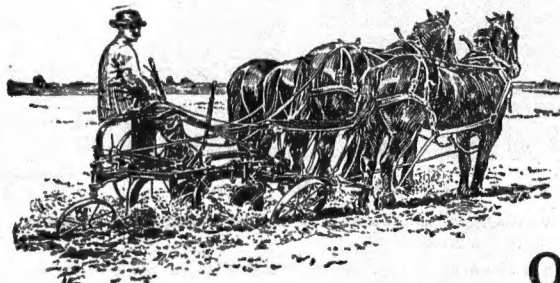
GRAIN GLUT IN MONTREAL

Montreal, July 29.—Scarcely two months will elapse before the movement of the big grain crop will be in operation through the port of Montreal, and fears are expressed now that the harbor commissioner's grain elevator, known as No. 2, will not be finished in time to receive grain from vessels which usually deliver in this harbor.

Major Stevens, of the harbor commissioners, hopes that the new elevator will be ready, but cannot promise this.

No. 1 grain elevator is full to capacity, and twelve to fifteen boats laden with grain are lying in the harbor all the time. Geo. H. Hanna, manager of the Montreal Warehousing Co., under whose jurisdiction comes the G.T.R. elevator, states that fully one half million bushels of grain per week has been refused storage at the Grand Trunk elevator this season for lack of room, which they would have had had no injunction been served forbidding enlargement of their plant.

"Progress and Poverty" has been translated into Chinese by Dr. W. E. Macklin, who has lived for many years in Nankin. The cost of the translation was borne by Joseph Fels.



Buy the Right Plow

A careful, thorough examination of Oliver plow features shows you that the Oliver is the right plow for your work in practically every case. The conditions of your locality were carefully studied by men whose business it is to know, and an Oliver plow was designed to meet those conditions. The Oliver trade-mark has stood for the best in plows for over fifty years.

Oliver Plows Are Made in Canada

by Canadian Workmen—

To Meet Canadian Soil and Plowing Conditions

YOU can recognize Oliver sulky and gang plows by the center hitch which enables you to hitch four horses abreast with no horse walking on the plowed ground and without side strain on the beams; by the long, easy curve to shares and moldboards; by the extra high wheels with dust and sand-proof adjustable bearings and extra wide tires; and by the land wheel running parallel with the frame. You know what these features mean; light running, long wear, better work, the right plow to buy.

Oliver tractor gangs are built up of 4, 5, and 6 base sections, enabling you to build up a gang with any desired number of bottoms. This construction also makes the Oliver tractor gang the most flexible of all. An Oliver plow, even as large as 55 bases, follows the lay of the land and plows evenly on irregular or rolling surfaces.

We can only indicate a few of the many important features of Oliver plows. See and study the plows for yourself at the I H C local agent's place of business.

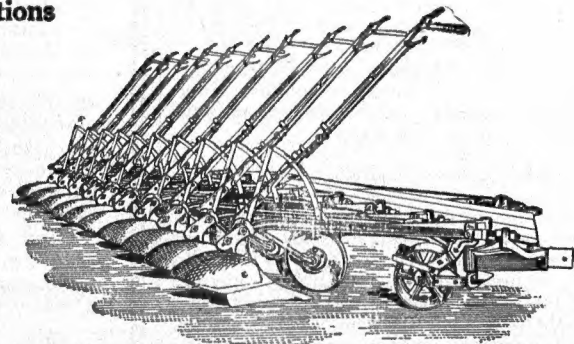
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 31st, 1912

CHALLENGE TO PROTECTION

The Toronto News, the leading protectionist journal of Canada regards the elections in Saskatchewan in which the people of that province declared overwhelmingly for reciprocity as very significant. In its issue of July 15 the editor gives prominence on the front page to an editorial article three columns in length, in which he combats to the best of his ability the demand for lower taxation and wider markets, with special reference to reciprocity with the United States. The News declared that such a policy would mean

"the ruin of a multitude of industries in older Canada. It would throw tens of thousands of workmen out of employment. It would force a great and continuous outflow of Canadians to the United States."

This is a statement that the Western farmers do not believe and no evidence is advanced by The News in support of it. The Western farmers know that the manufacturers themselves in the past few years by means of their combines have closed down plants and forced many others out of business, throwing thousands of workmen out of employment, merely to kill off competition and allow them to charge higher prices to the consumers and thus pay dividends on watered stock. This statement is borne out by census statistics and is common knowledge to many who are familiar with the conditions in Ontario for the past twenty years. The Grain Growers have no desire to ruin any legitimate Canadian industry. They believe that by giving the manufacturers free raw material and workmen a lower cost of living, through reducing the tariff on the necessities of life, that even under complete free trade, secured gradually, every legitimate industry in Canada will continue to thrive, though some of them may not produce so many millionaires as at present. This talk of "ruined industries" is entirely without foundation. The fact that the cream separator and binder twine industries thrive in Canada under free trade is one proof that there will be no "ruin" under free trade. Many of the largest industries are dishonestly capitalized (the cement industry for example) and by means of the tariff the people of Canada are compelled to pay dividends on this "water." This cannot continue. The News is also much concerned for the West itself and declares that this most absurd policy of tariff reduction would doom Western Canada for ever and ever to a purely agricultural development, of which the following description is given:—

"There would be no labor for skilled workmen. There would be no streets full of the comfortable homes of prosperous mechanics. There would be no expanding mercantile houses thriving upon an increasing local custom. There would be no local markets for farmers and, therefore, prices would be fixed permanently upon an export basis. There would be a continuous exodus to the United States of two out of every three people born on the soil."

That this argument will not hold water is proven by the growth of manufacturing in the Western states in the face of unrestricted competition from the huge industrial organizations in the Eastern states. This is proof positive that manufacturing centres can and have developed under absolute free trade. Western Canada is bound to have manufacturing industries and they will come as fast under free trade as under protection. To show just how seriously The News regards the elections in Saskatchewan and the prevalent feeling throughout the West, we quote further from this interesting article:—

"But we deny that the voice of Saskatchewan is the voice of Canada. We deny that it is even the voice of the West. The industrial workers of Ontario, however, have as much right to declare their own opinions and adhere to their own convictions as have the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan. Neither here nor there, however, will intimidation or coercion prevail. This is a free country with equal rights for citizens in older and in newer Canada and by the decision of the majority all will abide."

The News denies that the voice of the West is for lower tariff, which the popular vote proves to the contrary, and yet declares that the decision of the majority must prevail. The News is plainly trying to rouse the people of the East against the people of the West. We all agree that the majority under our constitution must decide national issues. The Eastern farmers and workmen have much to gain by tariff reduction. The people of the East have not had the facts placed before them correctly. Let the Eastern people get the true facts and they too will see how they are being plundered. Let us state right here that the Western demand for reciprocity and tariff reduction is not a party movement. Farmers who in the past have supported the political parties are today with one accord in revolt against the protective system. They know that the protected manufacturers under the shelter of the tariff are robbing them and their wives and families of the returns of their labor. They have studied the tariff question and see the fallacies of protection. They know that no tariff can be devised that will benefit the common people of Canada. Thus they are demanding relief and it is immaterial from what source it comes. It is not party label that they are concerned about, but the tariff policy of Canada.

The News sums up the dismal and terrible results which will follow lower tariff and reciprocity with the United States, to

"mean only the ruin of the industrial communities of the East, the enthronement and incarnation of American influences in the political life of Canada, gradual separation from the Empire and ultimate absorption in the American Republic."

That reciprocity will mean annexation is a bogey that has lost its force. If such were true then all that the United States need do to annex Canada most completely and peaceably is to voluntarily abolish their tariff on Canadian goods. According to the argument of The News nothing could then prevent annexation. This fact has only to be considered for a moment to show the senselessness of such an argument. But if such an argument had any force the Western people have offset it by asking to have British goods admitted into Canada free of duty. This would show our good will towards the Motherland and strengthen the bond of imperial sympathy more than all the talk and flag waving of ten years. But no; the protectionists will not agree to any such move. Our patriotic manufacturers have succeeded in having higher tariffs placed upon imports from Britain than from United States and then have the audacity to talk of loyalty to the Mother Country. They hide behind a demand for "Free trade within the Empire," which is merely a cloak for protectionist designs, and if granted would be fought to a finish by our Canadian Manufacturers' association. They have no more love for British goods than for American.

The entire article in The News consists of general statements, without a tittle of evidence to support it. If such an argument were advanced elsewhere The News would characterize it as nonsense. Surely The News can give us something better than these in-

coherent ravings. We doubt if the readers of The News will swallow such a dose without questioning its reliability.

Again consider that our freight rates in the West are from 25 to 175 per cent. higher than in the East, telegraph rates are from 50 to 200 per cent. higher and express rates 66 2-3 per cent. higher. Bank charges are 8 to 12 per cent. and mortgage rates from 7 to 10 per cent. in the West. True we have cheap and fertile land, but even absolutely free land could not compensate for such a burden as the Western people are carrying, and the root of the whole injustice lies in the protective system.

Is it any wonder that the West is in revolt? Would people worthy the name of men rest content under such conditions? The Toronto News is the leading exponent of the high tariff doctrine. We will give The News an opportunity to educate the Grain Growers to the benefits of protection. We challenge The News to reproduce this entire article in its columns and to answer five questions we will ask. We will publish the reply of The News in The Guide. Here are the questions:—

1. State definitely any two considerable industries that would be ruined by gradual tariff reduction resulting in absolute free trade in five years. Give some facts to substantiate your answer, as general statements prove nothing.

2. Do you admit that the protective tariff allows the manufacturers to charge higher prices than they could get under free trade?

3. If your contention be true that free trade would prevent the development of manufacturing industries in Western Canada how do you account for the growth of manufacturing in the Western States in the face of unrestricted competition from the great industrial organizations of the Eastern States?

4. If reciprocity with the United States would lead to annexation, as you claim, would not the same result follow if the Americans voluntarily abolished their own tariff on Canadian goods? If this be so how do you account for the fact that these Americans, whom you claim are anxious to gobble up Canada, have not seized upon such an easy and peaceable method?

5. Where is the ever-growing surplus of Western wheat to find a market? Canada cannot consume it and the British market is already taking all it can absorb. Why should we search the world for a market when it lies right at our door? We do not consider "mixed farming" or Imperial Preference are practical answers to this question, as Great Britain is not prepared for preference and the Western farmers cannot be driven into "mixed farming" in time to effect the immediate problem.

An obvious reply to the demand for tariff reduction is the need of revenue. The Western farmers have declared in favor of direct taxation and are particularly favorable to that form known as the taxation of land values. We will not elaborate on this here but simply show that all sides of the question have been considered. The revenue question can well be left aside in the discussion to the subjects dealt with by The News. We have not discussed the loyalty as we regard accusations of disloyalty as undeserved insults to the Western people. If The News cannot answer these questions we throw it open to any of the organs of protection.

The Australian Commonwealth Government has decided to establish State Woollen Mills at Geelong. This is a new departure in state socialism and will be watched with interest throughout the world.

EXPLANATION NEEDED

The Winnipeg Telegram in its issue of July 26, in discussing the position of Reciprocity in the American political field, makes this admission:—

"The Democrats are not committed to it, since their revenue tariff policy makes reciprocity unnecessary as a party principle. If they are supporting reciprocity it is for the sole purpose of keeping the Taft administration in a dilemma. The Republicans were for reciprocity when they believed it would aid their party; they are denouncing it now that reciprocity is discovered to be a poor political asset."

Thus The Telegram would have us believe that the American people think reciprocity would be a bad bargain for them. Yet only a few months ago this same journal declared that reciprocity was all in favor of the United States and would lead to the ruin of Canada. After such an admission as the above The Telegram can hardly oppose reciprocity as a bad bargain for Canada. If it is now seen to be a good bargain for Canada we shall expect to see The Telegram favor its acceptance by the Canadian government.

LOADING PLATFORMS

This is the time of the year that farmers should consider whether any new loading platforms or extensions to existing platforms are needed. Under the terms of the Grain Act any ten farmers living within twenty miles of a shipping point may demand a loading platform. Their applications for same should be put in writing and submitted to the Board of Grain Commissioners at Fort William. If the application is approved by the Commission the railway must build such a platform within thirty days or suffer a penalty of \$25.00 for each day's delay. Applications will be received up to the 15th of October, but no platform will be built between the first day of November and the first day of May. If at any shipping point the loading platform is not large enough to accommodate the public the Grain Commission should be immediately notified of that fact by any shipper and the Board has power to order extensions to be made within thirty days. It will not be a difficult matter within the next few weeks for farmers to decide whether new platforms or extensions are needed and it would be better to have the matter attended to as soon as possible in order to avoid difficulties when the grain shipping season has arrived.

COMMISSION LEARNING FACTS

The railway commissioners who are taking evidence throughout the West on the question of discriminatory freight rates are receiving some startling information. In Calgary, on July 25, evidence was submitted by a nail manufacturing company on rates east and west and it was shown that the Intercolonial Railway carried steel rods from Sidney to Montreal, a distance of about 1,000 miles for 11 cents per hundred weight. The Canadian Pacific Railway, however, for carrying steel rods from Fort William to Calgary, a distance of 1,257 miles charged 90 cents. This is a discrimination of several hundred per cent. against the West. It was shown that the charge on the American roads was about one-third of the charge on the Canadian Pacific. Discrimination was also shown in the charges levied by the Canadian Pacific on lumber brought by the C.P.R. to the prairie provinces and the following table was submitted by one of the lumber companies.

Kamloops to Winnipeg, 1,233 miles,	33 cents.
Revelstoke to Winnipeg, 1,104 miles,	33 cents.
Revelstoke to Regina, 745 miles,	31 cents.
Revelstoke to Alsask, 1,075 miles,	39 cents.
Revelstoke to Melville, 841 Miles,	39 cents.
Revelstoke to Dauphin, 1,195 miles,	49½ cents.

These are just samples of the statements

that are being laid before the Commission to show how unmercifully the railways are plundering the people of Western Canada. It should be born in mind always that these heavy charges are not paid by the lumber companies, nor by the nail manufacturers, but are charged up to the consumer on the prairie. The fact that the Railway Commission is making a series of investigations and is ascertaining the true facts means that there will be a reduction in freight rates. Nothing can prevent it. The people of the West are in earnest in this matter and are taking full advantage of the opportunity to place the facts before the commission.

BRITAIN'S LAND QUESTION

Western farmers will welcome the news from Great Britain that there is a strong likelihood of Lloyd George making another important step towards the taxation of land values, which he began with his famous budget of 1909. The leading British journals, including The Times, The British Weekly, The Telegraph and The Express, are paying considerable attention to this question. Last year, a memorial in favor of land and taxation reform signed by 172 Liberal and Labor members of the House of Commons was presented to Premier Asquith, and more recently another memorial signed by 168 members of the House of Commons has been presented to the Prime Minister urging that the budget tax be levied on all land values. It is stated by friends of Lloyd George that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is very favorable to this movement, as it will assist in giving the land of Great Britain to the people of Great Britain. The budget of 1909, which caused the friction with the House of Lords, provided for a valuation of all the land in Great Britain which had not previously been taken for nearly a thousand years. There are in the British House of Commons a number of leading men who are strongly in favor of substituting land value taxation for the present method of raising the revenue. Lloyd George has been deeply interested in overcoming the social inequality prevailing in Great Britain and his friends state that he regards the land question as the fundamental cause of the abject poverty prevailing in many parts of the United Kingdom. There is in Great Britain a very strong organization known as the "English League for the Taxation of Land Values." This league carries on a vigorous campaign and distributes an enormous quantity of literature by which the public have been informed of the injustice prevailing under the present land system in Great Britain. The valuation of the land secured under the terms of the 1909 budget forms a splendid foundation upon which to base the land values taxation system. The present move in Great Britain is one that should encourage Canadian reformers to continue their work. The conditions in Western Canada might have continued for a number of years had it not been for the organizations that have been carrying on educational work and educating the public generally to the cause of the unjust economic burdens which the West is unring. The cause of justice is bound to triumph in every country, if its friends give it sufficient support and encouragement.

THE MANUFACTURER'S IDEA

In the July number of Industrial Canada, we read the following:—

"Canadians do not realize how much higher United States duties are than Canadian duties. The average ad valorem rates of duty imposed on all dutiable goods during the fiscal year 1911 by each country were as follows:—
By the United States.... 41.22 per cent.
By Canada 25.57 per cent.
"That is, the average United States rate against the world was 15.85 per cent. higher than the Canadian rate.
"The average ad valorem rates of duty imposed on dutiable goods which pass between the two countries are:—
By the United States..... 45 per cent.

By Canada 25 per cent.

"The United States charges an average rate of 45 per cent. on Canadian goods and Canada only charges an average rate of 25 per cent. on United States goods. Figuratively speaking, Canadians have to throw their products over a 45 foot wall and the Americans have only to throw their's over a 25 foot wall. Who will get the most over? The answer may be found in the Trade and Commerce returns, showing Canada's trade with the United States:—

Year ending	Imported from U.S.	Exported to U.S.
Mar. 31, 1911.....	\$284,934,739	\$112,208,676
Mar. 31, 1912.....	356,358,179	120,534,993

"During the latter year Canada imported nearly three times as much from the United States as she exported to the United States. The present movement towards tariff revision downward in the United States need not be accompanied by similar action by Canada. The United States can reduce their wall by 44 per cent. before it is as low as that of Canada."

The manufacturers are endeavoring to create an impression that because we purchase more from the United States than we sell that we are creeping towards ruin, also they maintain that Canada should raise our tariff as high as the American tariff. This argument maintains that the creation of a few Rockefellers, Carnegies and Morgans would be a good thing for Canada.

If our tariff wall is lower than the American tariff wall the Canadian people will be able to buy goods just that much cheaper. We have never yet heard of any person who has been ruined by having the necessities of life dumped upon him at low prices. We fancy that the Western farmers would be glad to send their post office address to any manufacturer who wants to sell them their products at lower than the present market price. Because the American people choose to punish themselves by a high tariff there is no reason why Canadians should be foolish also.

Cable dispatches from Vienna, Austria, state that the Austrian Government has arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway to run a regular service of observation cars on the State railways. The Canadian Pacific Railway has also begun a service of auto-omnibus for regular excursions around the neighborhood of Vienna. The C.P.R. is now also negotiating with the Hungarian Government for a similar service as that supplied to the Austrian Government. It is very nice to know that the C.P.R. is such an enterprising company, but when we consider that they are using the money milked out of the West to provide luxuries in Austria and Hungary while the Grain Growers are suffering for lack of transportation facilities it dulls the enthusiasm.

The Winnipeg Telegram in its issue of July 10 makes light of the working of the Initiative and Referendum in Oregon, pointing out that it is encouraging a spirit of discontent. Now we appreciate the fact that the Telegram is opposed to the Initiative and Referendum and generally what it terms "progressiveism." We would like to ask The Telegram to give its own view as to the solution of present social, political and economic evils. The people in this country who favor these reforms do so only because they believe them to be practical. If the Telegram has something more practical and more suited to our requirements it will be thankfully received.

The Toronto Globe on July 16, in answer to the Toronto News' declaration for protection, humbly states: "No one in this country proposes free trade in manufactured products. The revenue requirements of the country make that impossible." The Globe is wrong. There are a great many people in Canada who propose free trade in several manufactured products, such as agricultural implements, cement, etc. The revenue requirements can easily be met, particularly when there is a surplus of \$30,000,000.

The Square Deal in England

An Authorized Interview with David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, by Robert Donald,
Editor of the London Daily Chronicle, in the New York Outlook

With the spring sunshine flooding his study in that historic house in Downing Street which has been the home of successive Chancellors of the Exchequer through many Parliamentary generations, the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George was about to talk for the benefit of readers of *The Outlook* on social and economic reforms and other matters vital to the existence of the British Commonwealth, when the news was brought to him of how Americans and British died valiantly side by side on that ill-starred leviathan the *Titanic*. The humane and sympathetic fervor of his Celtic nature was touched to its depths as he spoke of pathetic incidents in that last harrowing scene.

Although abandoned momentarily to the despondent melancholy which reminded one so forcibly of Abraham Lincoln, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer recovered his self-possession in an animated discussion of social and political progress in England within the last six years—years of anxiety to him, but which nevertheless have failed to destroy his youthful alertness.

Personal contact with Mr. Lloyd George reveals physical characteristics which the photographer and cartoonist cannot delineate. If the eyes are the mirror of the soul, it is certain that in the case of Mr. Lloyd George they would be the most striking things about him to the physiognomist. Steel gray in color, they are ever observant, ever vigilant, stern at times and as uncompromising as the mountain crags about his Welsh home, at other times soft and limpid, betraying the tenderness of his nature. When he smiles, as he often does—for the wit and humor of the Celt are strongly ingrained in him—you notice the deep-scarred lines in face and forehead which tell of mental and physical pain, for Mr. Lloyd George has had much ill-health. His hair, parted on the right side, is now quite gray, and flows in restrained waviness about the massive head. The eyebrows, so far from being black and arched into the sinister-looking points made familiar to the public by caricaturists, are light in color and perfectly even. His commanding air adds inches to his stature, which is actually only some five feet and a half. His manner is restless, but the body becomes rigid under mental concentration with regard to any great problem; as, for instance, when I asked him to state his opinion of the recent coal strike in Great Britain and its causes.

Real Meaning of Coal Strike

"That was but a sign of the times, and I was quite prepared for it," was the reply. "By all I have heard, and by what I have myself seen, I have known for the last couple of years that it was inevitable.

"What was the cause of the strike? It was purely social and economic. Politics had nothing whatever to do with it. It was solely rebellion against existing social conditions, and I do not think, on the whole, that even wages were a factor of much consequence.

"You must remember that you are now dealing with a much better educated democracy than existed, say, thirty or forty years ago. One thing everybody seems to overlook who talks of our political or social principles, and that is the English Education Act of 1870. Since the passing of that Act you have had a great system of national education, constantly improving and broadening. The working classes not only read nowadays, they think."

"Then you attribute industrial upheaval, in this instance at all events, to better education of the masses?"

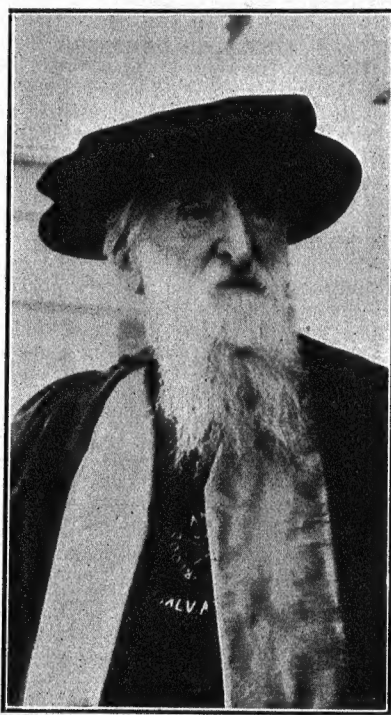
"Undoubtedly. Wider knowledge is creating in the mind of the workman growing dissatisfaction with the conditions under which he is forced to live. I speak of my own knowledge. Take South Wales, which I know intimately. That was the breeding-ground of the

unrest which led to the coal strike. Housing conditions in South Wales are indescribably bad. The conditions under which the miners in some districts exist render decency impossible. There you have a country rich in natural blessings; exquisitely formed valleys which offer the most beautiful sites in the world for the building of well-designed townships, and for a mode of life which would elevate and not abase. Instead you find the houses unfit for human habitation. One cannot wonder that the educated democracy will stand that sort of thing no longer.

Workers Demand a Fair Share

"Workingmen are realizing that they contribute to the wealth of the community without getting a fair share of the good things which result, and that is one reason why they strike, ostensibly for a minimum wage."

At this moment Sir Rufus Isaacs, Attorney-General and member of Parliament for the Borough of Reading, entered the room, and, overhearing the Chancellor's remark, observed that in the law they long ago secured a minimum wage (when Sir Rufus was at the bar he was reputed to derive an income of something like £20,000—\$100,000—a year from his practice). "And we



GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH, the venerable head of the Salvation Army, who, just before he became sightless, issued a most touching letter to his officers and soldiers in every part of the world. The closing paragraph of the letter breathes a spirit of dauntless courage and sublime trust: "Anyway, my dear comrades, in the light or in the dark, you may count upon your General to trust in God and go forward." In the above picture the General is seen in the robes of a Doctor of Civil Law of Oxford University.

get our minimum wage," said the Attorney-General, "chiefly out of the criminal classes."

"Yes," Mr. Lloyd George remarked, "you extract gold out of the low-level mines."

"Industrial unrest, whether in this country or America or in Continental Europe," continued the Chancellor after this interlude, "is not alone a question of wages, it is a question of social betterment."

"We have been passing through a period of industrial tempests, and there are indications that the ship of trade has not yet entered calm water," I said to the Chancellor. "Why are you opposed to the adoption of the remedy advocated by the Conservatives—the introduction of a protective tariff, as it exists in the United States of America, in Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, and other countries?"

Protection No Remedy

"Because, in the first place," answered Mr. Lloyd George, "industrial unrest is as acute in those countries as it is in Great Britain, which shows that the remedy is not to be sought in the direction suggested by the Conservatives. Here in Britain we have no agitation against high prices. Prices have increased here, but to a much smaller extent than elsewhere. The ever-increasing prices of the necessities of life, which exist abroad, are the mainspring of the distress of the masses."

"The disturbance of industry, the widespread but remediable poverty of the people as a whole, can be cured, and it is the aim of the Liberal party to provide the cure by other means than the imitation of a policy against which the people of other nations are revolting. For one thing, wasteful and extravagant expenditure must be checked."

"In what way are we using up our resources in wasteful and extravagant expenditure?"

Heavy Burden of War

"I might indicate to you two or three directions which will occur to all social reformers. Take, first, the money spent on armaments both in Great Britain and in other European countries. The civilized countries of the world are spending nearly £500,000,000 (\$2,500,000,000) a year upon weapons of war, and in the forging of the machinery they are withdrawing from useful and productive labor some of the most effective and skilled brains. In this country the annual bill for armaments is something like £70,000,000 (\$350,000,000); that is, it is costing us £8 (\$40) for every household in the Kingdom. Were this burden removed, Great Britain could afford to pay every member of the wage-earning classes an additional dollar a week, without interfering in the slightest degree with the profits of capital."

"Another source of waste is the way in which the land of this country is administered," Mr. Lloyd George continued. "It is not producing more than a half of what it is capable of yielding. An enormous area is practically given over to sport. You have millions of acres exclusively devoted to game. A good deal of it is well adapted for agriculture and afforestation."

"When you come to the land around the towns here the grievance is of a different character. You may have a greater waste in parsimony than in prodigality. That is the way the land around our towns is wasted; land which might be giving plenty of air and recreation and renewed health and vigor to the workman is running to waste, as the millions in our cities are crowded into unsightly homes which would soon fill with gloom the brightest and stoutest heart."

People Need More Land

"The greatest asset of a country is a virile and contented population. This you will never get until the land in the neighborhood of our great towns is measured out on a more generous scale for the homes of our people."

"Another source of waste is unemployment—I mean, of the idle rich. I am not referring in the least to the men who by their own brains have made the money which enables them to indulge in occasional leisure and pleasure. I allude to the class of men who exist in larger numbers in this country perhaps than in any country in the world. You will find them lounging about in London clubs; or, in the country, walking about with guns on their shoulders and dogs at their heels; or upon golf courses, or tearing along country roads in motor cars at perilous speeds; not seeking to recharge exhausted nerve cells spent in useful labor, but as the serious occupations of their lives. These people account for something like two millions of our population; their sole business is to enjoy themselves, often at the expense of others of our great multitudes

who live lives of arduous toil without earning sufficient for food or raiment or repose.

"In these directions the time has come for a thorough overhauling of our conditions. That time comes in every enterprise—commercial, national, and religious; and woe be to the generation that lacks the courage to undertake the task."

"You cannot get rid of poverty," I remarked, "by the mere appeal to character. The community as a community must deal with this evil, and the Church and State as predominant partners should join in the scheme of uplifting. What part should the Church take in the matter?"

The Duty of the Church

"The function of the Church," responded Mr. Lloyd George, with emphasis, "is not to urge or advocate any specific measure in regard to social reform. Her duty is to create an atmosphere in which the leaders of this country in the legislature and in the municipalities may find encouragement to engage in reforming the dire evils which exist. First, the Church must rouse the national conscience to the existence of these evils, and afterwards to a sense of the nation's responsibilities for dealing with them. Second, the Church must inculcate the necessary spirit of self-sacrifice without which it is impossible for a gigantic problem of this kind to be dealt with. Third, the Church must insist on the truth being told about these social wrongs. The Church ought to be like a limelight turned on the slumlards, to shame those in authority into doing something. In cottages reeking with tuberculosis, dark, damp, wretched, dismal abodes, are men and women who neglect their Church because she neglects them. No speedier way of reviving the wavering faith of the masses could be found than for the religious bodies to show that they are alive to the social evils which surround us. It is not for the Church to draft Housing Acts, nor to enter into a political propaganda, nor to support one particular measure or another; but let her hunt out evil conditions, expose them, drag them into the light of day, and, when they come to be dealt with, let her (as the Church did of old) hand them over to the secular arm. The Church cannot stand by and, with folded arms and protesting air, exclaim: 'Am I my brother's keeper?'"

How Liberalism Saved Itself

"Following the great victory of 1906, when Liberalism swept the country, you had," I said, turning to another subject, "to feel your way, as it were, for a year or two, before you embarked upon economic legislation. You had to form a constructive policy by revising the old Liberal program, which offered little to counteract the golden promises held out to the workers by the Socialists. What would have happened had you not done that?"

"We would have gone down like the *Titanic*," was the emphatic answer. "We would have been wrecked on the iceberg of popular criticism and social discontent."

"In order to retain and strengthen its hold over the working classes Liberalism had to become a more vital force, had to grapple with social problems in a serious way. During the four years following the great Liberal victory which you mention the mind of the working classes was uneasy. The return of the Labor party to the House of Commons was followed by a vigorous propaganda which in many cases took the form of Socialism. If Liberalism had offered nothing to combat the promises and plans of the Socialist leaders, it would have suffered from reaction. The Budget of 1909, attacking, as it did, land monopoly and taxing the rich, led to a revival in Liberalism, and increased the faith of the workman in its future. But for that revival Liberalism would have become an extinct political

Continued on Page 11

The Mail Bag

THE CANNERS' COMBINE

Editor, Guide:—I would like your readers to know something about the canned goods monopoly of which I have had opportunity of learning a good deal. Until six years ago I lived in Prince Edward County, Ontario, the pioneer spot of the canning industry. You know there are only a few districts where the tomato can be successfully grown and where it will develop a desirable flavor and Prince Edward County is probably the best in Ontario in this respect. Near the town of Picton was my birth place and I have witnessed the birth and growth of the canning industry, and have furnished produce of all kinds to this infant industry, so I am speaking from experience as to why the consumer has to pay such exorbitant prices. We pay in this locality 20 cents per quart can of tomatoes, or \$4.80 per case, and 15 cents for a pint can of corn and peas. Mr. Nesbitt, president of the Dominion Canners' association made a statement at a meeting of vegetable growers at Picton, that the canners had sold their 1911 pack of tomatoes for 92½ cents per dozen, and stated that a price beyond this would be prohibitive to the consumer. Now to take Mr. Nesbitt's word for it, \$1.85 for a two dozen case, it means a very large profit, for we have to pay \$4.80 per case, that is \$2.95 for freight and profits. This organization has never paid nor contracted to pay more than 25 cents per crate of 60 pounds of tomatoes, subject to being docked similar to our wheat grading, which means that the grower gets about 20 cents per bushel. Now a bushel of first class tomatoes will make ten to twelve cans, at least a dollar's worth of goods, canned at a total cost of 30 cents, and this is a very moderate estimate. On Mr. Nesbitt's statement a profit of a dollar per bushel to the canner is not impossible. Grocers here are retailing tomatoes at 25 cents per can, that they claim cost them 20 cents. If the railway commission compels the reduction of freight rates and the retailers buy in car lots from the independent canners, the people of the West would be large consumers of canned vegetable goods. I should think the Grain Growers' associations and other co-operative bodies could handle and distribute direct to the consumer large quantities of canned goods, which would be in strong demand

if the price decreased to \$2.50 a case or less. There is a civil war between the growers and the Dominion Canners, who refuse to give the 35 cents a bushel asked by the growers. Several independent factories either are already in the market or are being contemplated and by dealing direct with these people our co-operative societies should be able to supply the people with canned goods at a reasonable price.

BRUCE E. JOHNSON.

Bounty, Sask.

BELIEVES IN PROTECTION

Editor, Guide:—I noticed in your issue of the 17th inst. the question: "Has protection made you rich?" It is difficult to define what you mean by rich in this case, but it is an acknowledged fact that there are many farmers farming under "protection," both in Canada and in the United States, who are very well off indeed, if not actually rich. I am afraid you cannot convince those men who have farmed in England under "free trade" and are now farming in Canada under "protection" that the former condition is better than the latter. If the English farmers had their wish "free trade" would be doomed to everlasting perdition, as they have been the greatest sufferers thereby, but unfortunately for them, they are in the minority in the population over there, and so do not carry much weight. Even as matters stand, England alone is in favor of "protection" by a small majority, and it is as sure to come as Woman Suffrage is. In the meantime the Irish and Scottish vote, particularly the former, is holding "protection" back. Many farmers in England have been practically ruined through "free trade," and only the most progressive, energetic and monied ones have been able to hold their own with the help of greatly reduced rents. They are mainly taxed, because taxes inevitably follow "free trade." Here in Canada the greater portion of the men farming in the West came with little or no capital, and many of them have done well within the last eight or nine years to my own knowledge, and they are farming under "protection," and freedom from revenue taxes. Some of these successful farmers have been writing to their old homes inviting their relations and friends to come to the West. Surely this is satisfactory. Farm land is rising in value every year here, the biggest increase for any one year being, as far as I know, since last fall. On the other hand the price of landed property in England has been dropping steadily for a long time. Free trade and heavy taxes account for this. The majority of those farming here have never farmed under free trade

conditions, and therefore they are hardly qualified to judge of the drawbacks in connection with it. Both Canadian and American farmers have always farmed under protection, and they constitute a large portion of the majority, the rest are composed of a good number of Old Country people, mostly from towns, who never farmed in their lives before. This leaves a small minority who have farmed in the Old Country under free trade conditions, and they condemn it, as they have suffered from it. In the circumstances it is any wonder that a majority of farmers have been led to believe that free trade is better than protection when it is so strongly advocated by The Guide and other papers?

In conclusion, I may add that in spite of the influences that have been brought to bear on the farmers by misguided statements, and one-sided arguments, there are still a number of men who see that free trade is a snare and a delusion, and a thing to be avoided. Regarding your statement that the average farmer pays out yearly \$200 on tariff taxes, I conclude that this is surely a misprint. I consider myself an average farmer and pay nothing like this sum in duties.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Bradwell, Sask.

NOTE.—Will some farmer who has been made rich by protection please tell us how it is done. We leave some of our readers to answer Mr. Robertson's question. We think there are thousands who can answer it.—Editor.

SIKHS AS FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—I have read Mr. David Ross's letter on this subject with great interest, because my family have been closely connected with the Indian administration for a number of years, and I have had considerable experience in handling natives myself. I have often wished I could find some means of obtaining Indian coolie help on my farm, where I could find abundant and profitable employment for natives of India. I am well aware of the great utility and reserve of these men, and no doubt they would be invaluable on a farm in Western Canada if properly handled. But there is the whole crux. How many Canadian farmers, I wonder, know anything about a native of India, let alone being able to distinguish between the different races. Many are very hazy about the location of India, and its size, and such world problems as "the color question." Far be it from me to accuse the Canadian farmer of ignorance, though I find the greatest difficulty sometimes when speaking of India and the Indians, to get them to grasp the fact that I am not referring to Ameri-

can Indians. I have a great admiration for both the farmer and the Sikh, but I do not think they would work together well as a team in double harness. The management of a colored man is an acquisition generally gained by experience, and to handle a native properly you must understand him. It has always seemed to me that the Indian is a better specimen of humanity, and a better British subject than many who agitate against him; but I really cannot blame the authorities at Ottawa for being reluctant to encourage immigration from India. It is a question fraught with so many possible dangers, and pitfalls, that it is clearly a case of "Festina Lente."

K. L. JOHNSON.

Willow Bunch, Sask.

NOMINATING FARMER CANDIDATE

Editor, Guide:—A number of delegates from practically all the important polling precincts in the Claresholm district met in Claresholm on July 17 to nominate a farmer candidate to contest this riding at the next general election. About 50 were present. Mr. Holding was chosen as permanent President and R. K. Peck, as Secretary-Treasurer. A platform which comprised the Ottawa platform, with Direct Legislation and several other provincial matters, such as provincial hail insurance, cheap money for farmers and provincial control of natural resources was adopted. A majority of the delegates were in favor of nominating a candidate immediately, but a few felt that they were not fully sure that their constituencies would approve of that action so considerable discussion pro and con ensued, when finally it was decided to hold meetings in each polling district the last Wednesday in July and elect delegates to attend another regular convention to be held here the 5th of August to nominate a candidate. A permanent organization was effected, committees appointed to make a thorough canvass of every district in the riding and no stone will be left unturned in an effort by the farmers to elect a farmer instead of a man who misrepresents or who, through lack of energy, ability or otherwise fails to represent at all. It was very evident at the meeting that the farmers are tired of having a political party pick a man for themselves and have the farmers elect him. The farmer, the backbone of the country, is being crushed by the last straw in the shape of exorbitant railway rates, exorbitant banking interest rates, lack of marketing facilities, no outlet for produce and a hundred and one other things to such an extent that he is unable to keep his nose above water, hence he must do something to relieve his own situation or succumb.

H. G. AHERN,

Claresholm, Alta.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.



THE BURNING OF HANKOW DURING THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

WOMAN AND WAR

Schreiner puts forth two reasons why the existence of war should not be counted a real obstruction to women having a voice in the affairs of her country.

She says that in regard to war above all else it is right that women should speak for she has a special message to bring. Of the two sexes woman alone knows the cost of human life. It is woman who supplies the primal munition of war—the men who are slain on the battlefield—and every one of these men has cost a woman more pain and suffering than he has endured in dying for his country. Schreiner says that in the long months of bearing and the tedious years of rearing these men, women have undergone a strain both mental and physical which makes the most trying march of the soldier seem comparatively easy.

When women have a voice in the public affairs—knowing the agony and danger that must be faced every time a woman goes down into the valley of the shadow of death to bring a man into this world—knowing the years of wakeful nights and care-encumbered days that these same men have cost the women of the race—war will die a natural death and be supplanted by a more humane and civilized method of settling international disputes—arbitration.

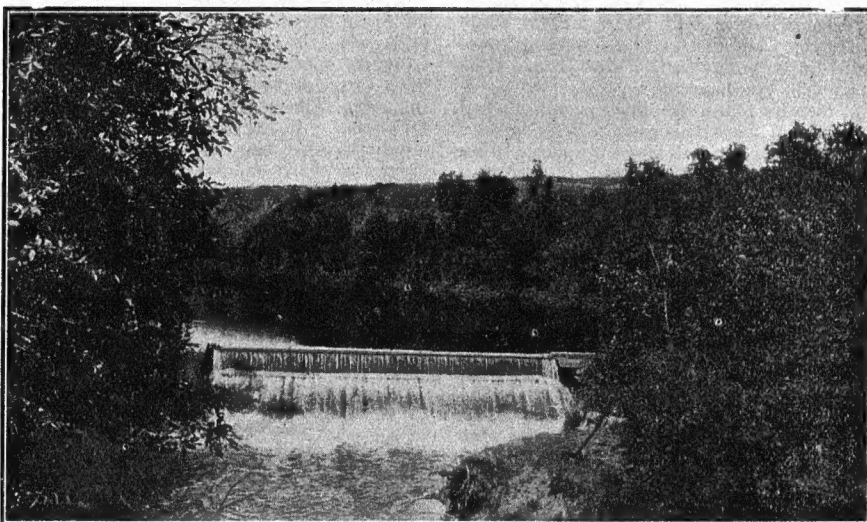
But presuming that war did continue to exist in modern methods of warfare woman is not disqualified physically. It has been proven that women can become excellent marksmen and that the muscle required to pull the trigger is not a divisional point between the sexes. Neither are the long marches to be regarded as an impossibility, for women have a quality of patient endurance rarely to be found in men. Witness the women on the farm who rise at four in the morning and are on the go until eight or ten at night and all the time having half a dozen things that want doing at once, and if there is one thing more than another that takes the very heart out of a person it is working under pressure. With baby shrieking and Molly trying to tip over the pan of boiling water and the potatoes needing to be drained and the table to be set, it is a very level headed woman, or a very indolent one, who does not feel her nerves taut and jangling before the day is over. It is my opinion that men would do something desperate if they were called upon to endure an equal strain and not for a few weeks or months but for years.

So if war should prove to be a necessity of our modern life, instead of a relic of barbarism as we think it, women would still not be disqualified to take part in public affairs by an imaginary inability to participate in war.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

ESPECIALLY FOR MOTHERS Babies' Comfortable Underwear

Seeing a young mother trying to squeeze her child's little stomach into a waistband inches too small for it, while the baby squirmed and twisted and its little face grew crimson, I was constrained to make a protest, but the mother said, "She has grown so fat, yet her underwear is perfectly good, too good to discard, and I have not time to put new bands on all of the garments, therefore she must wear some of them as they are, even if they are uncomfortable." So I told her my way, and thinking it might help other busy mothers, I pass it along to you. When making my small daughter's underwaists and panties I make them a size too large, and finish them complete, then I run a box plait down the centre-front of the underwaist and a side plait on each side of the back. I sew a double row of buttons, one row an inch lower than the other, about the waist line. For the panties I make the waistband three inches too large, and make a tiny plait each side of the centre button-hole, back and front, and still leave them plenty large, so when the little one grows plumper, as all mothers love to see their children grow, I simply let out the plaits and button the drawers to the lower row of buttons on the waist, then instead of the little tummy being squeezed until it hurts, the garment is always comfortably large until worn out.—Mrs. E. F., of Penn.



A Beautiful Little Waterfall Where the Stream is Dammed

Two Motherly Hints

From the moment you realize that another little one is to be added to your flock, put by a dollar, or more, if you can afford it, each pay day, and I assure you at the end of the waiting time you will have a tidy little sum that will prove a great help when you need it the very most. Also each month buy and make up a part of the little one's wardrobe, and do not leave everything for the last few weeks, all the sewing, I mean, plus the cost of the materials. I am the mother of four little ones and my husband does not draw a very large salary, and I have always gotten along splendidly by carrying out this plan, always having all the cash necessary to meet the various expenses incidental to the arrival of a new comer.

My other suggestion is as follows: Have any of you busy mothers tried taking a day of rest? I'll tell you how I do it; I could not give intelligent care to my four little ones and my husband and home if I did not. I choose a certain day of the week, and after my husband leaves for work in the morning I stop the clock, and presto! change oh! I go about my work leisurely, get us a bite to eat, dress the little ones and go for an outing, or just take it easy till the sun goes down, then start my supper. No hurry, nor worry or bustle all day long. It is the clock that tires so many of us, the knowledge that time is flying and things must be done. Just try this plan, you tired mothers, and see what a rest it is, what a change from the usual routine of keeping your eye on the clock from getting up to going to bed.—Mrs. I. W., of Ohio.

A Baby-Bunting Bag

Of all the comfortable things to make for the wee baby's use on any chilly night or when going out on a nippy day the baby bunting bag is the most comfortable. For it will be required a yard of double-faced eiderdown cloth, white, pink, blue or scarlet, whatever color you prefer. It comes in fifty-four inch width. Hem one of the sides, turning the edge to make a three-inch hem. On the other side run a tuck the same width as the hem. Now fold the cloth so that the hem and tuck meet down the centre-front. Sew the bottom straight across, but at the top sew from the outer edge toward the centre, leaving a good space for the neck. Trim out just enough to fit comfortably about the baby's neck, then bind the edge with ribbon or tape. Put pearl buttons and silk loops down the front for fastening. When the bag is buttoned about the baby he cannot get his hands and feet out, yet he has plenty of room to kick and stretch, and oh, he is so comfy, snug and warm!—Mrs. C. S., of Ill.

MORE CONFIDENCE NEEDED

Dear Editor:—I have intended to write for some time, but have been too busy. I want to tell you I am very much interested in your paper. My husband has taken The Guide for some years and I like the Home Page very much. I would like to give you my ideas on sex hygiene. First, I must tell you we live on a farm. I am three years here, previous to that I have

lived in different countries and had a good chance to study humanity. If mothers were to act more like a companion to their children and gain their confidence, encourage them to tell all their troubles and worries from childhood to womanhood, to take an interest in all their affairs it would be better.

Some women think as soon as a child is able to walk there is no need to bother any more; that if it is fed and kept clean it is all that is required. They seem to shut their children out from their love. They seem to forget the older a child grows the more it needs love. I have known girls who were ashamed to embrace their parents because they had never been accustomed to it. Now I think grown-up girls and boys need their parents' caresses as much as the baby does.

When they go out into the world they need the love of their parents more than ever. A girl should be able to tell all her troubles, all her business affairs and all her joys and sorrows to her mother instead of telling them to other girls or her neighbors. When a mother hears of her children's affairs from her neighbors she begins to feel she has not done her duty by them. It is a parent's duty to make the home so they can bring their friends and spend a sociable time and be as charming as if they were boys and girls themselves. By doing so they will be able to judge the character of their friends and advise them which is best. I would like to say more on this subject, but you shall hear from me again. S. A. M.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF FARM WOMEN

The International Congress of Farm Women meets in its second annual session in Lethbridge, Alberta, October 22 to 25, and we would like to suggest to any of our readers within reach of it that they would find it very interesting and profitable to attend this convention. Any one may attend and local societies interested in rural home life, agriculture or forestry may appoint five delegates.

In the circular announcing the convention the Congress has this to say concerning its objects and program:

"The work of The International Congress of Farm Women is toward some organized effort at rural community building, the beautifying and brightening of the homes, the more frequent opportunities for social intercourse, the better education of the children, the lightening of toil in the home and the raising of standards, mentally, physically, morally and socially in each neighborhood. The program at each session of the Congress will be devoted to the discussions of these subjects. The speakers will include many notable men and women from institutions of learning, and women from the farms.

All delegates are requested to register, receive badges, programs and delegates' instructions. Payment of \$1.00 registration fee entitles delegates to the report of the Congress and membership for one year.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the secretary.

Mrs. Leslie M. Stavert, President, Mrs. Fred W. Downer, Chairman Local Board of Control.

Address all communications to Mrs. John T. Burns, Secretary, Box 3060, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

A CLOTHES WASHER THAT RUNS ITSELF

So many women have written me in response to my article on labor saving devices that I feel obliged to pass along the word of another which has since come under my observation.

It is a vacuum washer which is very inexpensive and does not require either hand or machine power to run it.

You set this washer, which is a perforated cone, into the boiler and the clothes are washed by suction.

I was very dubious about it being effective in the case of badly soiled clothes such as are inevitable where country men have to work in the dust and dirt but the firm who sells them claims to have sent numbers of them to the country and have not had a single complaint, while every city purchaser has been loud in its praises.

The advantage of this contrivance is that it is not costly and is so simple that there is absolutely nothing to go wrong with it.

As I said before I will be glad to furnish particulars of price and place of purchase to those interested. F.M.B.

Rhubarb Jam

Select young rhubarb, wash it thoroughly and cut it into inch pieces without peeling. Weigh or measure it and allow three-quarters as much sugar—granulated—as there is fruit. That is to say, if you have four cupfuls of rhubarb, use three of sugar. Put rhubarb and sugar in the kettle without any water and bring slowly to the boil, stirring occasionally until the juice begins to come to prevent scorching. Cook slowly after the boiling point is reached for three-quarters of an hour or until very thick. Pour in jelly glasses, filling them brimful and seal when cold.



MISCELLANEOUS MODELS

7456—Morning Jacket, 34 to 44 bust, with Three-Quarter or Elbow Sleeves. For the medium size will be required 2½ yards of material 36 inches wide, with 2½ yards of banding.

7435—Combination Bust Corset and Corset Cover, 36 to 46 bust. For the medium size will be required 1½ yards of material 36 inches wide, with 3½ yards of edging, 2¼ yards of beading and 1¼ yards of insertion.

7088—Work Apron, 34 to 44 bust, with Square, Round or High Neck, with or without Sleeves in Full or Three-Quarter Length. For the medium size will be required 4½ yards of material 36 inches wide.

7433—Princess Combination For Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years, with Square or Round Neck, to be Closed at Front or Back. For the 16 year size will be required 2½ yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1½ yard 36 inches wide for ruffle 6 yards of insertion and 6 yards of edging. 7451—Girl's Cooking Outfit, 10 or 12, 14 or 16 years. For the smaller size will be required 2½ yards of material 36 inches wide.

OFFICERS:

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins

President:

J. A. Maharg - - - Moose Jaw

Vice-President:

Charles A. Dunning - - - Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer

Fred W. Green - - - Moose Jaw

QUESTIONS OF NEW LOCAL

I take much pleasure in notifying you that we have formed a branch of the Grain Growers here. We meet again on the 20th and I expect we will have twenty-five members. It was raining very hard on Saturday and we only had a small gathering. We are all new at this work and don't understand the rules any too well. I would like a little information and at our next meeting we will be ready for action with a good branch, considering this is a new place. All want to help with the good work. We have had two bad crops here and things are very dull. I hope my questions will not be out of place. They may sound funny but as I have said I am green at this work, but when we get going it will take something to stop us.

1—Can women attend meetings or rather be members of our branch?

2—Is it out of place to have a secretary and a treasurer?

3—Does \$1.00 per member call for a year or just the calendar year? Our members are paying \$1.00 now, should they pay 50 cents now and 50 cents at end of year?

4—When must we send in our fees?

5—Do we get a grant of any sort for being up to any standard?

6—What is usually paid a secretary?

7—What books should we have and who furnishes them?

8—Do Life Members pay \$12.00 and then \$1.00 to join besides? I expect to be a Life Member.

9—Must either the Secretary or Treasurer be a director?

Kindly let me have an early reply.

JOHN PARKER, Sec'y.

East Manitou Lake Branch.

John Parker, Esq.,

Sec'y East Manitou Lake Branch.

Yours of the 8th inst. to hand telling us of the formation of an Association at your point. I will endeavor to answer your questions.

1—Women can attend meetings, also be members on the same terms as men or any terms the local board see fit to admit them on without votes, but I know of no reason why women should not be straight members and have the same privileges as men.

2—It would not be out of place to have both a secretary and treasurer, although the constitution calls for a secretary-treasurer, but I see no reason why the offices might not be divided if your local board see fit.

3—The \$1.00 membership fee is for the calendar year. They are only entitled to a vote by payment of \$1.00, one half of which goes to the local and one half of which must be sent in to Central.

4—One half of amount collected at organization should be sent in at once and as members are added, funds should be sent in quarterly.

5—No grant is secured from any source unless from some of your local men who might be induced to support your association by donation.

6—Some of the local secretaries are paid, though not as a rule. Presents are sometimes given from time to time for faithful services by the local branch.

7—No books are necessary except, an ordinary minute book which you purchase out of your local funds.

8—Life Members pay \$12.00 which practically pays their fees to the Central Association for life. After that 50 cents per annum must be paid into the local Association. The life fee only provides for Central funds.

9—The secretary or treasurer need not necessarily be a director, but should certainly be a farmer in my opinion.

I shall be pleased to receive the minutes of your next meeting as you state in your letter. We should like to have a record of all meetings held. I am pleased to note you are optimistic and intend to build up your association and make it play the part in the development of your members that it is designed to play.

F. W. G.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Enclosed please find the sum of \$6.00 due to Central for twelve additional paid up members to the West Eagle Hills branch. We have now thirty-two paid-up members and we have accomplished some good work this year. Besides road construction (under way) we have been promised a loading platform at Prongue Townsite by the G. T. P. as soon as steel is laid. Several resolutions and protests have been sent to Federal and Provincial Parliaments such as protesting against further bounties to steel industries, protesting against distribution clause in Grain Act before House of Commons and also Senate. We also sent resolutions to Ottawa and Regina on "Cheaper Monies." Our branch is right in line and I am pleased with it as secretary. Wishing the G. G. A. success.

G. TRUSCOTT, Sec'y-Treas.
West Eagle Hills Branch.

Enclosed please find postal order for \$3.50 being membership fees for seven members. Kindly forward us some literature to boost the Association—"History of the Association," Constitutions and By-laws and any others you may have. I want to take advantage of our local picnics for this purpose. Thanking you in anticipation.

BERNARD H. BUTLER.
Sec'y Rozilee G. G. A.

Our Grain Growers' association held their first picnic on Tuesday, June 18, at the home of Mr. Annis, the Secretary, and it was a great success. The attendance numbering about 500 people showed the strength of the Association in this part.

F. J. DRURY.
Assistant Sec'y Vanguard G. G. A.

The farmers of this district called a meeting on the 24th of June in the Nipawin School-house to consider forming a local branch of the G. G. A. The following officers were elected: President, T. Black; Vice-President, W. Paisley; Secretary-Treasurer, S. S. Traylor.

Fourteen members joined that night, and more are expected.

S. S. TRAYLOR.
Sec'y Ravine Bank G. G. A.

HAIL INSURANCE

For many years the farmers' organization have been endeavoring to form some universal system by which the individual could evade the dreaded results of the devastating scourge of hail storms. Many years ago the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society passed resolutions asking the old North West Government to inaugurate a system of Government Hail Insurance. The Government at length adopted and put in operation a plan for a number of years which had in time the element of successful alleviation. The weaknesses of the system, however, were allowed to develop and party politics entered into its administration to such an extent that it was discontinued and turned over into the greedy lust for gain through the administration of private corporations. Since that time The Grain Growers' association have been plodding wearily endeavoring to get the Government to re-establish some form of Hail Insurance that would eliminate the weaknesses previously complained of and yet establish a permanent Hail Insurance of universal application wide enough to cover at least all those engaged in that class of agriculture subject to the dreaded scourge.

The new plan is to be endorsed by each rural municipality or local improvement district at their municipal election by the introduction of a By-law to that effect. Twenty five municipalities must endorse the new legislation and thus bind themselves to abide by the provisions of the Hail Insurance Act before it can become operative on any. The rate of insurance is chargeable on all land in the municipality except such as is withdrawn from the operation of the Act by proceeding under special clauses relating to such withdrawal. All land not so withdrawn will be taxed \$6.40 per quarter section whether cultivated or not. Once the Act is established and becomes operative

all grain crops on land within the area endorsing the Act and not withdrawn from its operation will be assessed. All grain crops on said land are automatically insured. The receipts and losses will all be pooled. In other words, all the municipalities operating under the Act will form practically one company. In paying losses if the crop is totally destroyed, \$5.00 per acre will be allowed. If half destroyed, \$2.50 and if one quarter, \$1.25 per acre will be allowed. No damage less than 10% will be considered. In case the receipts are insufficient the claims will be paid pro rata. Full information may be received free of charge from the Department of Agriculture, Regina, or the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association on application.

F. W. G.

I herewith enclose \$17.00 in postal money orders, being half of our membership fee this year to date. When ordering buttons some two months ago you stated you were out of them. Kindly fill my order if you have them now.

E. O. JOHNSON,
Sec'y Sheho Branch.

We have now a good supply of membership buttons on hand and shall be pleased to receive orders for same from the different branches.

OLD STORY NEWLY TOLD

I have just organized Success Grain Growers' association, seven miles north of Melville today. Unfortunately many were not notified and only thirteen turned out but they all joined and elected the following officers: President, Carl Johnson; Vice President, Henry L. Rockney; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles McLay; Directors, William Wotherspoon, Jim Wren, Horace Clark, Gabriel Pearson, Andy McCallum and Fred Roger. We hold another meeting on the 27th inst, at 7 p.m., when we hope to get another bunch to join us. The following resolution was passed and we wish you to take

Directors:

At Large:—E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. B. Musselman, Oupar; James Robinson, Walpole.

District:—No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Allcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lilwall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensill, Denholm.

it up: "That the loading platform in Melville is in an unsuitable place and that it be removed and enlarged." No Grain Growers will use it the way it is now. The idea seems to be to drive us to the elevators which we have a strong suspicion are subsidiary companies of the G.T.P., but we intend to organize for a Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator of our own.

Enclosed find \$6.50 membership fees from our branch.

CHARLES McLAY,
Sec'y Success G.G.A.

Enclosed please find postal note for \$1.50 being three new members fees to this Association.

P. SANDERSON,
Sec'y Gibbs G. G. A.

MAJORITIES

The voice of the majority is no proof of justice.—Skinner.

It never troubles the wolf how many sheep there will be.—Virgil.

If the majority are insane the sane must go to the hospital.—H. Mann.

DEFEAT

Defeat is nothing but education, nothing but the first steps to something better.—Wendell Phillips.

Defeat is a school in which truth always grows stronger. It is defeat that turns bone to flint, gristle to muscle and makes men invincible.—Henry Ward Beecher.

ERROR

Many are apt to prefer a prosperous error to an inflicted truth.—Jeremy Taylor.

Half the truth will often amount to absolute falsehood.—Wheatley.

Our greatest glory is not in never falling but in rising every time we fall.—Confucius.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

RIGHT NOW THE BEST TIME TO BUY ONE

There was never before as good a time to buy a DE LAVAL Cream Separator as **right now**.

The hot weather is at hand when dairying is most difficult without a separator and when the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter are greatest through the use of a good separator which with present high prices means even more now than ever before.

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THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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The Square Deal in England

Continued from Page 7

force, as it has in Germany, in some of the Australian States, and elsewhere. But for the new Liberalism Socialism would probably have swept South Wales. As it was, at the election of January, 1910, the Liberals defeated the Socialist candidates in that part of the country.

Lure of Protection Failed

"That election was a test in more things than the merits of the Budget. The Conservatives vigorously advocated protection, holding out to the workingman the bait of higher wages and to the manufacturer greater profits. In the great industrial districts of England there was a regular Tannhauser fight between the forces of good on the one side and the forces of evil on the other—I leave you to judge which was which—for the soul of the workingman. North of the Trent, which cuts across the middle of England, the working classes rallied to the support of Liberalism, while south of the Trent, with the exception of London, the Conservative party greatly increased their hold. Note this curious anomaly. The producing, manufacturing, and industrial districts, including Lancashire and Yorkshire, were promised more work and higher wages under protection. They rejected the offer, while in the south of England, where there are few industries and where large numbers live on fixed incomes and cannot possibly benefit by the lure of protection, they voted in favor of it."

"You do not consider, then, that the mandate which you received from the country in 1910 to go back to office and carry on your work was due entirely to the Liberal party's intention to limit the veto of the House of Lords?"

"That was a great factor in the fight; it cleared the way for Home Rule and other great belated reforms, but the victory meant much more. People were encouraged by the old age pensions which we had given, as well as by the schemes of social reform which were outlined in my Budget of the previous April. I may mention here that in introducing that Budget I departed from precedent, and first spent an hour or two in sketching out my program before dealing with financial incidence—a course which was criticized severely by our opponents. I regarded that plan as absolutely essential; for I wanted to make it clear that I was not taxing the rich for the purpose of making more revenue, but for the purpose of spending more money on the social well-being of the community."

Budget Brought Prosperity

"What was the effect of the legislation indicated in the Budget?"

"The effect soon made itself felt. When that Budget was introduced, unemployment had reached almost the highest figure it had ever done in this country. We were passing through a period of profound depression. Criticisms of the proposals of the government were directed to making people believe that their property was in jeopardy and that their investments were in danger. The majority of the property-owning classes were at that time more or less in a state of panic. What happened? Soon after the Budget was introduced trade began to boom and unemployment diminished. We have gone on in an unbroken record of prosperity ever since, until unemployment reached the lowest point it had ever touched for many years. (I am not now dealing with the coal strike, which had its origin in totally different causes.) The commercial prosperity of the country was reflected in my last Budget, namely, that of April 2 of the present year. I was left with a balance in hand of £6,500,000 (\$32,725,000), which is the largest realized surplus on record. That is the best answer to critics of Liberal finance."

"I take it that by your Budget of 1909 you anticipated that your program would hold good for several years. Surely it is a record in legislative history that, while the national expenditure has gone up by something like £25,000,000 (\$125,000,000), this three-year-old Budget continues to carry out adequately the purposes for which it was intended?"

Prepared for More Outlay

"I acted on the assumption that it would do so," the Chancellor replied.

"That is another departure in regard to budget-making. Before ever I considered what taxes I should impose I took months to find out what my liabilities were likely to be for the next five years. I found that they would grow all the time—the cost of the navy, of social reform, of old age pensions, would increase. I estimated what insurance would cost. I employed numerous actuaries, and, finally, I arranged my taxes in a way to keep pace with anticipated expenditure."

"All this means, Mr. Chancellor, that in this country finance has become politics, and politics finance."

"Outside a few questions, that is so."

"I gather that you started to frame your insurance scheme long before it was passed into law. Do not you think that this is rather too big a measure for the people to grasp all at once? Have you been legislating on these lines, in advance of public opinion?"

"The measure was badly needed, so that it was not legislation in advance of the times. It might have been legislation in advance of public opinion if we had had to anticipate a dissolution of Parliament within the first twelve months after the measure had passed into law. The people might have repudiated it through sheer misunderstanding. That is why I persuaded the government to postpone the introduction of the bill. As a matter of fact, I was ready with the scheme a year before it was introduced into the House of Com-

mons; but I urged the government not to deal with it in front of a general election. The electors might have been shocked at its magnitude—as an attempt has been made to shock them now; but, happily, a state of opinion exists already, since the public have had an opportunity of studying the act and of appreciating the benefits which it will bring to the poor."

Benefits of Insurance Act

"To what class of workers, included in the provisions of the act, do you consider that there will accrue the greatest benefits?"

"It is not easy to discriminate, in the sense of saying that the artisan will realize the benefits sooner than the clerk and agricultural laborer; or that women workers, such as shop girls, factory workers, laundry women, and so forth, will find it of more value than domestic servants. A class of the community which will, however, come to see quickly what an inestimable boon has been given to them is the married women. A million children are born every year in this country under conditions which do not conduce to their welfare, which are therefore disastrous to the race and are cruel to the mothers. In future, what will happen? Every insured person at a child birth in his family will get £1 10s (\$7.50) from the Insurance Fund to provide nursing and nourishment for the mother. Surely that will make a gigantic difference, not merely to the mother, but to the

child as well. Workingwomen who are insured persons themselves—and there are many of them—will not merely get the \$7.50 of the husband, but the \$7.50 which comes to themselves also. That is to say, these workingwomen will get £3 (\$15). We want to offer every inducement to these women not to go back to their work too soon. The money is meant for the mother to help her in discharging the sacred function of motherhood by proper treatment, so as to put an end to the disgraceful amount of infantile mortality which has for so long gone on unchecked."

"What will the act do in the direction of benefiting sufferers from disease—like consumption, for instance?"

Fighting the White Plague

"That is one of the most terrible diseases in this land," replied the Chancellor, gravely. "It is a burden on the State and wastes its resources. Seventy or eighty thousand lives each year are carried away by it; worst of all, it kills people just in the period of life when they are attaining the height of efficiency—between fifteen and forty. This is the first time that the State has taken any active part in endeavoring to stamp out the scourge; under the German insurance scheme a great deal of good work has been done in combating the disease. Our act opens a new prospect for the consumptive worker. Under it we plant all over Britain cities of refuge to which they

Continued on Page 18

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Grain Company's Annual

Concluded from Last Week

Develop the Local Unit

It seems to me that we must follow generally along the lines to co-operation that has succeeded so well in the Old Land. We must develop the local unit. I think that an admirable opportunity offers to do this through the securing control of local elevators. The experience of farmers' elevators in Dakota and Minnesota has shown conclusively that, when properly managed, other classes of merchandise can be handled effectively with grain. The handling of grain will always be one of the staple industries of the country; conditions make it necessary that a local elevator to a very large extent, must be used in the getting of it to market. The Company should operate such elevators as a whole enterprise. I think you will agree with me that this can be done more effectively from the point of view of management than if the farmers attempted to operate them individually. To secure the best results in the elevator operation it is necessary to keep your staff of operators the season round. The handling of grain usually occupies about eight months of the year; from say the 1st of September to the 1st of May. For the other four months the elevator operator has little or nothing to do. This is the season of the year, however, when such materials as, for instance, lumber, twine and implements will largely be handled. I see no reason whatever why, by commencing in a small way, we could not develop the handling of such commodities as these and other staple articles, such as coal and flour, and do so to the advantage of our shareholders at the respective points. My idea would be to sell these goods to non-shareholders as well as shareholders. Non-shareholders would be charged the regular price charged by dealers, shareholders would be given a discount, and in addition to this would have the dividend return on their investment in the Company. Our aim should be to get enough stock subscribed and paid up at each point to meet the requirements of that point and have possibly something to spare. At the season of the year when we would be handling grain money would not be required for the handling of other goods I have mentioned, and vice versa. I have been informed on excellent authority that the Doukhobors, for instance, buy their farm machinery from 25 to 35 per cent. cheaper than the average farmer in Western Canada buys the same stuff. There is no doubt whatever that the Company, if it wished, could from its position financially buy the various articles I have named in bulk a great deal cheaper than the average farmer can buy individually, and once having bought could, through its organizations in the country by virtue of its operation of the elevators, distribute much more cheaply than the average firm handling these commodities can. The business would have to be conducted cautiously at first. We would have to feel our way as we went along, but there is no reason at all why it could not be developed and why it should not succeed. The co-operative societies in Great Britain built up their business step by step to the point where they have their own manufacturing plants, where they manufacture a very great deal of the necessities of life which reach their members through their own societies. The shareholders of the Company in every district could be organized. They would not have the direct management of the business at their particular point. They would, however, have a committee that would be advisory in its character to the head office of the Company. This committee, for instance could gather information and give an estimate early in the season of the amount of probable business that would be done at the point they represent, in the various goods we might be dealing in. They could also take up any grievance or complaint that shareholders at that point might have. In addition, the local group could be made the centre for social interest. The representative of the Company at that point who managed the elevator and whatever business might be done would really be the agent of the shareholders at that point and could assist them in every way possible. In the selling of goods, such as lumber and machinery to the farmers at the particular points, the best of care would have to be exercised so that no bad debts would be

contracted. Purchases up to a certain amount would have to be cash. Beyond that the farmer's note, if his financial position warranted it, could be taken at 6 per cent. along with an agreement that when he shipped his grain in the fall it would be shipped to the Grain Growers' Grain Company to handle on commission for him as he saw fit and his account with the Company paid out of the proceeds of sale. In this way I think the possibility of bad debts could be eliminated, and it could be made very clear that a person's ability to get time until fall to pay for his stuff would depend on his honesty and his standing. Applications for time sales would be put in the regular way, and could be decided upon by a local committee who could meet at stated intervals for the purpose and make recommendations upon them. I think it quite possible, too, that the Company could secure a connection with a mortgage company which would enable farmers to get money at lower rates of interest on mortgage than they are now paying. This is only an instance of what might be attempted in this direction.

Menace of Money Power

One thing is absolutely certain we have got to ultimately extend co-operative principles into every department of our business. The Money Power in Canada is becoming a menace. The evil possibilities that may result from it can be largely overcome by co-operative banks, and co-operative societies for the loaning of money and the insurance of property. Such in brief is a scheme that I believe is quite possible of success, and one which the Company could put into effect as soon as it is able to do so. In addition to what I have outlined, which might be properly termed the commercial aspect of our business, the Company has a distinct mission to perform in the way of improving social and economic conditions generally. I believe that much progress has been made in the past five years in changing the current of thought among our people. Undoubtedly much more remains to be done. There is no doubt that when we get down to bottom principles that the Land Question as it is frequently termed, is above all others, the paramount question. It is a fact beyond dispute that the natural resources of our Dominion, particularly of Western Canada, have been most ruthlessly and foolishly squandered. Every human being gets his sustenance from nature. The clothes he wears; the food he eats; the habitation that shelters him, come from nature's bounty. In other words man is essentially a land animal, his very life depends on access to the resources of nature. It is equally certain that the Almighty endowed our country with its great natural resources, coal, timber, fisheries, minerals and rich productive soil for the benefit of all His creatures. What has happened? A few far-seeing individuals, soulless corporations, like the railway companies, various other companies composed usually of a few individuals, have been permitted to secure control in a very large degree of our immense natural resources, and having secured control they turn around to the great mass of the common people and say, "This is ours. It is true you must have it in order to live, but you must pay us the price," and this ruthless robbery of our natural inheritance has brought thousands and thousands, even in our young country, face to face with actual want. Why should the few individuals be permitted to secure control of our coal and of our timber, two things that are absolutely necessary to those who live in Western Canada, and be permitted to extort from the people who must have them in some form or other. This, when we get down to bottom principles, is one of the great questions that must be solved, and it is my earnest hope that The Grain Growers' Grain Company may become a great and active agency for the dissemination of information that will solve this and similar questions on right and proper lines. So pitiless has the commercial world become that there are those who would corner fresh air and sunshine had they the power to do so, and sell it to suffering humanity. I have only touched on this question to point out that it is our duty to aid. By the creation of The Guide we have done much and hope to do more in moulding opinion on right lines. I think the Company

could also do much by making enquiry and research in countries like New Zealand, Denmark, and also Great Britain where progressive principles of Government have made tremendous strides in recent years. A few thousand dollars could well be expended in an investigation of actual results in these countries and the effect on the lives of the people, and gathering information and presenting it in a simple and concise form for the enlightenment and education of our farmers. I feel that I cannot urge this too strongly upon your attention I believe that in the development of co-operative principles a finer, truer, Christian spirit is developed. Great Britain to-day is starting the world with the progressive legislation it has introduced in the last few years. Opinion and sentiment in Great Britain which makes such legislation possible was created and fostered and developed by the co-operative agencies that have been working there for the last forty years.

We are now looking forward to another year. There is every reason to believe that Western Canada this season will harvest a fair crop. If it comes off as favorable as it is hoped for, there is every reason to believe that the Company will increase its business still further next season. The influence the Company has had on market conditions cannot be disputed. This is admitted freely by those who may be considered our competitors in the business. This strong organization, with the splendid support it has had from the farmers in the past, must not under any circumstances be permitted to go down. It is not too much to say that the Company has a splendid future before it if we use wisdom in guiding it aright. It would be a calamity indeed if anything would arise to destroy it. It is my earnest hope that a reasonableness will always be manifested by the shareholders in solving the problems that will confront the Company from time to time. In the very nature of things differences of opinion will arise as to lines of policy the Company should follow in its development. We must learn to respect each others' differences, and if we do, with the development of that democratic spirit which now day by day is becoming more manifest in Western Canada, we need have no fear of the usefulness of the Company as an agency in bringing about the ultimate triumph of the principles of justice between man and man.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

SIX CHANCES OF WINNING A PRIZE

Yesterday I had the pleasure of sending out three interesting books to our Young Canadians who won prizes in the recent bird story competition.

Three more books will be given for the best photographs of animal or bird babies sent to the Young Canada Club before August 15.

Any boy or girl up to sixteen years of age may send in photographs on condition that they have been taken by himself or herself.

No contributor may submit more than three photographs and care should be taken to see that they are mailed flat so that they will not crack or break.

Also a Story Competition

I want you to tell me some incident showing the cleverness of an animal or bird. Every one of our young readers must know some such story. Write it down as entertainingly as possible and send it to the Young Canada Club before August 27, and perhaps you will win a book.

Write in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

I must ask you to have your teacher's or parent's signature on each story to certify that it is your own work and that the age given is correct. All that is necessary for them to do is to write "Certified by" and their name. Please remember that this is important and don't forget to give your age, name and address.

Send all correspondence to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE CROW

Another Prize Story

The crow is a fine looking bird, having dark, shiny feathers, long sharp bill, and is about the size of a Hawk.

It is found in most parts of the world, but only stays here during the summer months, and in the winter it travels to a warmer climate.

It is very fond of berries and in the warm weather, when the berries are about, will always be found flying around the homesteads, you can often see crows eating the flesh of some dead beast, and lots of farmers lose hen eggs from their farms.

If notice is taken of the crow it will be found that lots of times it travels back and builds its nest in the same place as it did the year before.

The nest is generally built in high trees, and is made with mud and twigs and the bird's soft feathers.

The mother bird takes great care of its young ones and when the young ones are raised the mother bird, in trying to protect her young, often becomes fierce and attacks people by flying at them.

I once knew a man who had his hat knocked off by a crow, while he was passing by the nest.

The Blackbirds and Kingbirds are great enemies of the crow and often worry it by trying to peck it while it is flying, but when the crow flies on to a branch of a tree it knows it is perfectly safe. The crow leaves this cold part of the country towards fall and travels southwards before the cold weather comes.

WILLIAM BARTLETT,

Wild Rose P.O., Sask. Age 10 years.

THE KING-BIRD

The king-bird is about the same size as the blackbird and white underneath. Its head and bill are black and it has black piercing eyes. Its wings are light brown on top and light gray underneath.

The crow is one of king-bird's worst enemies. When a crow goes near a king-bird's nest the male bird tries to drive it away. If he can not do it the female comes and they can generally drive the crow away.

The king-bird is very savage when defending its nest. The male is always near the nest and when anything bothers the nest it is there almost instantly.

When the young birds come out first they seem nothing but eyes and mouth. But gradually they develop into strong little birds and can fly about quite well. When the young birds are half grown, the old ones take great care of them and guard them more closely than ever.

Last summer I found a king-bird's nest and went to it almost every day. The old birds did not mind me going, but after the young ones could fly they tried to drive me away. Then one day they were all gone.

ALLAN G. JOHNSTONE
(Age 13 years).

THE ROBIN

The Robin is one of our commonest birds. They nest around buildings generally, but of late years are becoming scarcer. The Robin can be found in North America, West to the Rockies and North to Alaska.

The Robin is sometimes called Robin-redbreast because its breast is a rusty brown color, tail black and back grey.

The notes of the Robin are cheer-up cheerily, repeated and varied along with notes of other birds.

The Robin eats worms and it is amusing to watch him. He alights and looks for danger, then he listens. He will run a little way then he will pick a worm out of the earth and either eat it or carry it to the young.

Their nest is built first of grass and weeds then a thick layer of mud is added and then a finer lining and horse hair. Then the eggs come; they are a light blue color and resemble those of a catbird very much. The young are queer looking little fellows, very nearly all mouth. But they grow quickly and are soon able to earn their own living. They migrate together and come back next year but not to the same place. Sometimes the old ones will come back and nest near the same place for years but it is not long before the young ones forget the old home and make one for themselves.

ANDREW A. BLACK,

Margaret, Man.

SHE PAID

To Escape These Disks!

We have in our office, this very minute, the letter telling how the plucky woman here mentioned paid her hard-earned money to escape washing these disks.



Letters come to us telling how plucky women pay hard-earned money out of their own purses to escape washing disk-filled cream separators. Here is just one such instance: A lady and her husband decided to have a cream separator. He thought only of the purchase price and refused to pay more than the cost of a cheap, disk-filled machine. Like other women, this lady could not bear the thought of washing 40 or more disks twice a day. She wanted the wonderful

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She knew that Dairy Tubular bowls contain only the little piece shown in the right-hand pan and are the only

easy-to-wash separator bowls. She also knew that Tubulars have twice the skimming force and skim twice as clean as others—thus paying more every year in extra profits than could be saved through buying any cheap machine. So, to what her husband was willing to pay she added enough hard-earned money from her own slender purse to buy a Sharples Tubular. And now she is one of the happiest, most contented separator users you ever saw.

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THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK, LIMITED, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man.

Sunshine

• The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

SUPPOSE THE SUN DOESN'T SHINE

It doesn't as a matter of fact for thousands of people. Some have too big a share of the world's work to do, a drudgery that begins early in the morning and lasts until late at night. Some are trying all alone and without help to overcome the lack of experience. And the pity of it is that there are thousands of experienced ones who could and would gladly help them if they knew.

So we have this Sunshine corner as a meeting place. We want those who are troubled and in difficulties to bring their problems for settlement by those who have coped with similar circumstances and come off victorious.

Already we have proven their willingness to give a few minutes of their valuable time to give advice to young mothers and others.

Now I want you to do something else for me. Will you write and tell me about any little contrivance or scheme you may have for saving work in your kitchens? It will only take you a moment you know and it may lighten the work of hundreds of women. No matter how simple or apparently trifling the discovery you have made there is always the probability that it has not occurred to others. The inventions that have made their originators fortunes are such simple articles as needles and pins—things that were so obviously needed and easy of construction that it is a marvel that the world waited for them so long.

I would like to hear from hundreds of practical housewives.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A NEWCOMER TO CANADA

Dear Sunshine:—I have not been one of your readers very long, not having lived long in Canada. But Sunshine is Sunshine the world over and I am a firm believer in its power for good to make the world happier and therefore better. It will be a pleasure to me to become a member of your Guild, hoping I may be of some help in bringing in the life-giving Sunshine.

ROSE.

I hope you will love this Canada of ours which, as I have lived here all my life, is very dear to my heart.

A HELPFUL LETTER

Dear Sunshine:—Reading in a recent issue of "The Guide" a request from a Young Mother for a remedy for summer complaint I make haste to pass along the one I have. It is simple and contains no harmful medicines and I can testify to its efficacy. One teaspoonful each of baking soda, pulverized rhubarb root, and peppermint herb, steeped a few minutes in one cup of boiling water. Sweeten a little if you wish. One teaspoonful for a baby every hour or two in bad cases. Graduate the doses according to age, to a teaspoonful for adults. It sweetens the stomach and makes it and the bowels normal. It is quite as good for constipation as for diarrhoea. Hoping this will help many a young mother. I am only too glad to pass it on. It saved my baby for me when everything else had proved unavailing.

A FRIEND.

Thanks, Friend, for your timely advice, but you forgot to give me your real name. Will you please remember to send it next time you write.

SENT SUNDAY SCHOOL PAPERS

Dear Sunshine:—I told my teacher about that, and he said he wanted to take The Grain Growers' Guide. I am sending his address. The other people around here all have The Grain Growers' Guide. Didn't you receive the two packages of Sunday school papers which I sent you?

I think I will have to stop for this time.

MARGARETA.

The papers arrived safely, for which many thanks. They will be passed on to some lonesome little boy or girl who needs them.

SUNSHINE.

ANOTHER REMEDY

Dear Sunshine:—I noticed Young Mother is asking for help. I can tell her one remedy which I feel quite sure will help her little girl. Get equal parts of rhubarb, camphor and laudanum. The druggist will mix it for you. Give a young baby three drops, a child seven years old ten drops and adults thirty drops. Give in a little sweetened water. I would say, too, that a child who is allowed to eat many potatoes will suffer from the same complaint. I have a small family and I have seen some of them get very weak from summer complaint and I have found nothing so good as the recipe enclosed.

Trusting it will do good.

ONE INTERESTED.

DUTCH WIG

By T. Celestine Cummings.

The "Dutch wig" is a merry game that requires a little preparation for the first time. Stuff the corner of a pillow case with pieces from the rag bag to make it look round like a head. It must be quite hard and firm, because the features of a face are to be sketched on it with crayons. It would be well to roll the rags tightly together in a round shape, then cover with a thick piece of cotton batting before slipping the stuffing inside the pillow case. Tie securely under the "chin" and let the rest of the pillow case spread out as it will. Flatten a part of the head for the face and color with the crayons. Fasten this head to the corner of a sofa pillow and it is ready to be used in the game and may be laid aside until wanted the next stormy day. For the hair, use thin but long bunches of raffia in all the shades of brown. Tan and red are tied separately. For the beginning of the game, each player selects her bunch of raffia and arranges it for some part of the "Haus Frau's" hair. There should be frizzes, a knot for the back of the hair, pompadour, curls—anything she can think of. This finished, a long pin is stuck into it. Then she is blindfolded and guided to the head where she tries to adjust the hair where it belongs on the head. When all the players have pinned on their contribution to the wig, the head presents a most comical appearance, and affords a good laugh.

In putting away the cushion, place with it all the hair secured in a paper bag and pin it fast to the cushion.

Shall we count for nothing the reaction on the family of the happiness of the children?—Friedrich Froebel.



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Every train carries our goods into the West. Why not buy direct from us and save all middlemen's profits?

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Wouldn't you like to join our circle of workers? Over sixty boys and girls in the west are earning lots of pocket money. To those who are most successful we give a handsome story book as a special prize. The work you have to do is very easy. Some of our young friends are putting the money they earn in the bank so that they will be able to purchase ponies or bicycles. One little girl tells us she is saving up to buy something nice for mother as a surprise. Why shouldn't you? Write at once to

Desk No. 1,

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

And tell us how much spare time you have, your name, age, and if you go to school. Write today so that you will be in plenty of time to compete for a special prize.

LADIES!

We want you to help us

We want you to lend a hand to let us have the best for women, for the good of all.

The woman of to-day has a clearer consciousness of her own personality, she has more liberty now than heretofore; she is wider awake and as she takes stock of her position she realizes that nothing can stop her onward progress.

If you believe in Votes for Women, Homesteads for Women and have a desire to take an active part in lifting the social tone of your community, then here is your opportunity. Write at once to the

Pin Money Bureau,
Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

and we will tell you what to do to help the great cause along. The commission we pay is liberal. The work is easy and enjoyable and will not interfere with your present duties. Dozens of our lady friends are now engaged in the great work and are earning lots of pin money. If you are interested, write us to-day. Do not miss this great opportunity.

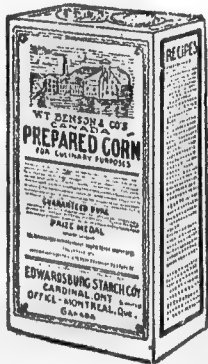
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Mothers know that children can readily

assimilate Benson's because of its extreme purity and fineness.

Mothers invariably ask for Benson's when they want Corn, Starch for their children. Therefore stock Benson's Prepared Corn. — Every mother in your section will buy it.

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A SONG OF THE U.F.A.

By GERALD J. LIVELY.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

- 1.—All my burden is your burden,
 And the load you bear is mine.
 All your evils are our evils,
 And each wrong we have is thine.
 Our wives' and childrens' unpaid labor
 Is your wives' and childrens' toil.
 Won't ye join us, oh ye soil slaves,
 Oh ye helots of the soil?
- 2.—Won't ye join us in our battle,
 In our struggle to be free?
 Every foe whom we are fighting
 Is a foe as well to thee.
 And the mortgage that we carry
 On the livestock, on the farm,
 Is to you as great an evil
 As it is to us a harm.
- 3.—All the rates and all the dockage
 That we pay upon our wheat,
 And the growing spread of prices,
 'Twixt the Lake Front and the "Street."
 Every petty mean imposture
 Forced on us is forced on thee.
 Every inch we win by battle
 Is an inch to set you free.
- 4.—Aren't you tired of paying taxes,
 Taxes for the strangers' gain,
 Taxes on your life and labor,
 On the work of hand and brain?
 Think of those who toil beside you,
 Of your children, of your wives',
 Don't you think that they're entitled
 To some sunshine in their lives?
- 5.—West ye came and brought your women
 Were ye slaves in other lands?
 That ye're silent while our masters
 Bind ye with a thousand bands.
 Did your fathers', dying, leave you
 Their example and the right,
 Strength to fight and stand for justice,
 Souls to join us in our fight?
- 6.—We must share each other's losses
 As we share each other's gains,
 For we have the self-same bondage,
 And we bear the self-same chains.
 Join us in the war we're waging,
 'Gainst those foes who never rest.
 Come and join us in the battle
 For the freedom of the West!



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KODAK

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 Winnipeg Manitoba

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
 Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

A meeting of the farmers in Zetland district was held recently for the purpose of organizing a branch of the U.F.A. The meeting was a success and the result is that we are off to a good start with the following officers: President, Geo. Dafoc; Vice-President, J. D. Hamilton; Secretary-Treasurer, A. R. Moyer.

In order to instill more enthusiasm into the members of Glencoe Union it has been decided by our executive to initiate a series of free concerts, the first of which was held a couple of weeks ago and was a great success. The second is booked to take place in a few days and promises to be better still, if that is possible. The school children took an active part and under the able training of their teacher performed admirably. Several songs were sung by members and it was surprising to see the amount of local talent we have at our disposal. The concert lasted from 9 o'clock till midnight when supper was served, and as preparations had been made for a dance those who wished remained to enjoy themselves for the remainder of the night. Lindsville, Alta. J. F. KELLY, Sec'y

The last regular meeting of Downing Union was held on June 29 and we had a good attendance, considering the rainy weather. The regular business was transacted, including the signing of orders for binder twine. We had a very interesting address by our president, Mr. J. Logan, on co-operation, with which he had much to do in Scotland, dating back forty years, when co-operation was in its infancy. A suggestion was made that as the U.F.A. has something between twelve and fifteen thousand members, if every member would contribute one five dollar share it would make a fund of from \$60,000 to \$75,000 with which a co-operative store could be started in Calgary, as a distributing centre from which the farmers could get their supplies and to which they could send their produce, as the case may be, thereby saving the middlemen's profit. In order to make our union a success we must do something else beside showing our teeth and this would be a good way to start. Our clothing and grocery bills are getting larger each year, not to say anything about the cost of machinery and we ought to try and co-operate on a scheme of this kind.

R. JAMESON, Sec'y
 Trochu, Alta.

Noticing that Sedalia Union has not been heard from lately, owing to changes in our officers, it occurred to me that some might think we are out of the running. Instead of this we are still very much alive and in fact have just completed our hall, built by and for our members. The hall is 24 x 40, built of lumber and with a floor of No. 1 flooring, so that it will answer all purposes. The hall was opened with a dance, lunch and social on June 21 last. There were nearly 175 people present and the affair was a huge success, socially and financially. The lumber has been paid for and the hauling (50 miles) and building will be paid out of the first proceeds from the hall, all money subscribed to be repaid in this manner. The cost will be over \$400 and it has been hard uphill work, but stands as a triumph of our united effort. Our membership is now over 50. "CHICO," President.

Melville Union's Annual Picnic on July 4 was a huge success. Mr. J. R. Pointer told us what the U.F.A. was doing. He met with an enthusiastic reception and gave us a good talk. Bawlf, Alta. R. T. RYDER, Sec'y.

Stettler Union has adopted the following resolution and hope to have the support of all members of the U.F.A. in submitting same to the Government:

"Whereas many of the incorporated towns of Alberta have included in their limits many bona fide farms; and whereas owing to the rapid development of the said towns the taxes therein are excessively

high; and whereas the said farms though included in the municipal limits receive no benefit from the taxes paid by them more than does the surrounding country in general, the water service, electric light, fire protection, police protection, side walks, etc., not being extended to them and they desiring no such protection; and whereas it is impossible for the said farmers to pay said taxes out of the income derived from said farms; now therefore the U.F.A. resolves that all land included in the limits of any municipality which has never been subdivided for town lots, and which is being continuously farmed to the extent of at least one half of the tillable land thereof and the value of which is not materially greater than

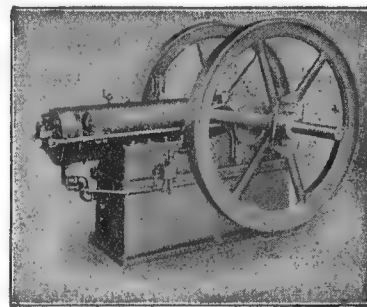
that of similar land one mile outside the limits of such municipality shall be so assessed that the total taxes payable thereon shall not amount to more than fifty cents per acre, per year or more than 1½ per cent on the value of the land without improvements, whichever of them shall be the greater."

Stettler, Alta. H. A. STEELE, Sec'y.

West Salisbury Union is still working away at a steady rate and doing good work. The annual picnic was held a few days ago and as a result of our booth we now have quite a nice sum in the treasury.

R. B. HULBERT, Sec'y.
 West Salisbury, Alta.

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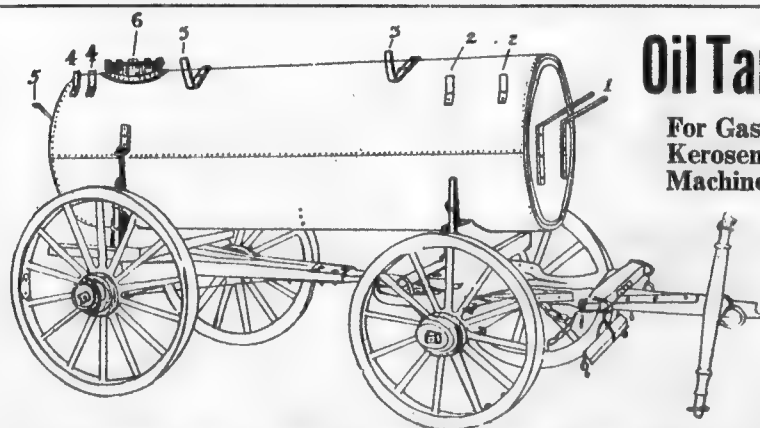
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Vulcan Iron Works, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

Manitoba Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President

ARIZONA BRANCH

The Arizona branch of the Grain Growers' association held their annual picnic on June 18. The weather being fine there was a large attendance present. Mr. J. Kennedy gave a most interesting address which was much appreciated by every one. Unfortunately a misunderstanding arose regarding the time of arrival of Mr. Peter Wright, consequently he was able to speak to only a few during tea hour. Many new members joined the Association and Mr. Powell,

Local secretaries in Manitoba should remember that all reports for publication in the Manitoba section should be sent to Mr. R. C. Henders, Culross, Man., who has charge of the Manitoba section. If this is done it will save considerable confusion.

who was there in the interests of the Grain Growers' Grain company, sold considerable stock. The members expressed a desire to hear Mr. Wright speak to them again in the near future when they promised to give him a very cordial reception.

THOS. ZACHARY, Sec'y.

KILLARNEY BRANCH

We are glad to acknowledge a further remittance from Killarney branch of the Association making a total paid-up membership of 60.

D. N. FINLAY, Sec'y.

BOISSEVAIN BRANCH

Mr. Ed. Brown, Boissevain, remits \$3.00 making a total of 76 paid-up members for this year.

ED. BROWN, Sec'y.

GLENORA BRANCH

At the last general meeting of the Grain Growers' association at Glenora, it was moved and seconded that Glenora branch express their approval of the Government in lowering the tariff on cement. Carried unanimously.

WM. M. WEBB, Sec'y.

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Manufactured by
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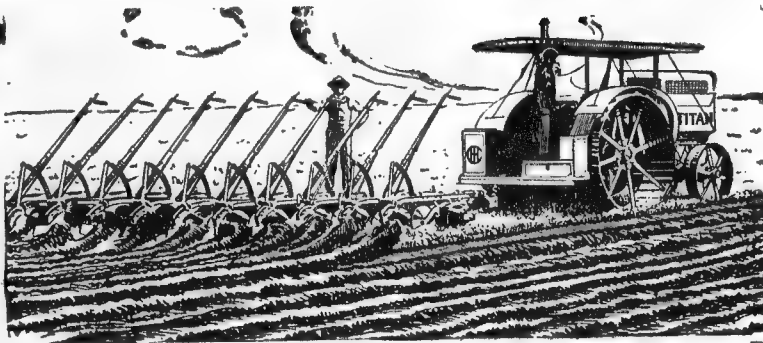
AN I H C tractor saves time, and time is money. As an illustration, a 45-horse power Titan or Mogul drawing an engine gang turns as much ground in one hour as could be turned with a walking plow in a day. If necessary, a tractor will work twenty-four hours a day, doing almost a month's work for a team and walking plow.

An I H C tractor saves money. If your seed bed must be prepared at a certain date to insure a profitable harvest, the tractor way is the cheapest way to plow, harrow, and pack it. To hire extra teams and help to accomplish the same amount of work in the same time would cost far more than doing the work with a tractor. Furthermore, this saving holds as true of the harvest time as of planting, and on a small farm as well as on a great bonanza ranch. There are few farm machines that save as much time and money as a reliable

I H C Kerosene-Gasoline Tractor

Nor is this all. An I H C tractor furnishes power for your threshing. It will haul the grain to market. It will grade the roads over which the grain is hauled. You can use it for well drilling, concrete mixing, irrigating and other pumping, and for many other purposes. Time, money, labor—these are the things that I H C tractors save.

I H C tractors are made in various styles, and in 12, 15, 20, 25, and 45-horse power sizes, for use on large and



small farms. I H C general purpose engines are made in all styles and sizes from 1 to 50-horse power. They furnish power for pumping, sawing, grinding, running the cream separator, feed grinder, or any other farm machine to which power can be profitably applied. They do satisfactory work in mill, shop and factory. The I H C local agent will give you catalogues and full information. See him, or, write the nearest branch house.

Western Canadian Branches

International Harvester Company of America

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At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Weyburn, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



GRAIN RE-ELEVATION FEES

The entire Canadian grain commission, including W. D. Staples, of Fort William; Dr. McGill and F. E. Gibbs, are in Winnipeg making further inquiry into the technical matters relevant to the establishment of a sample market for grain in Winnipeg; and also to take into consideration the legal and commercial problems involved.

Mr. Staples announced that construction of the new government elevator at Fort William, with a capacity of three and a quarter million bushels, would be begun shortly. The site chosen would accommodate buildings that could hold thirty million bushels.

Mr. Staples stated that the Armour floating drier had arrived at Fort William and was well at work drying the damp, mouldy grain.

The commission will take a trip through the prairie provinces, beginning the first week in August, to become familiar with grain conditions and the needs of the Western farmers.

The following is the schedule of fees for re-elevating damaged grain as sanctioned by the Board of Grain Commissioners:—

All tough, damp, wet, condemned or heating grain will be accepted entirely at owner's risk for storage and drying until same can be dried and subject to the following:—Re-elevation, when ordered by inspector: For the first distinct re-elevation, for the second distinct re-elevation, and for the third distinct re-elevation (viz., 1-2c. per bushel for three re-elevations), 1-4c. per bushel.

All tough, damp, wet, condemned or heating grain now in store will be handled entirely at owner's risk, and until same can be dried will be subject to the following:

Re-elevation when ordered by inspector: For the first distinct re-elevation, for the second distinct re-elevation, and for the third distinct re-elevation (viz., 1-2c. per bushel for three re-elevations), 1-4c. per bushel.

All above charges to follow ownership of grain. All successive re-elevations shall be at same rate as for the first three re-elevations herein specified.

One-half of one per cent. for first re-elevation and one quarter of one per cent. for each re-elevation thereafter.

FORT WILLIAM SITUATION

The situation at Fort William is improving slowly. The Armour drying plant is there and working full time. There is still some difficulty in getting the tough grain to the dryer as fast as it can be handled. There is still more than 1,000,000 bushels of "out of condition" grain either at the lake front or past inspection waiting for treatment. The Grain Growers' Grain company is making arrangements by which they hope to send a shipment of 100,000 bushels to Duluth by water for drying.

TO THE GRAIN GROWERS OF THE WEST

We beg to inform the Grain Growers of the West that we are fully equipped to handle shipments of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax on consignment or purchase same if so instructed. We own and operate an elevator at Montreal, where Government weights are given, so that grain can be shipped direct to the Seaboard from your own town without being delayed at the Lake Terminals.

We also operate an office in New York, in charge of our Mr. Robinson, for our EXPORT Trade to Liverpool and Foreign Countries. Our facilities keep us in the closest touch with all markets, and we will ensure our customers the highest prices at all times. The following is our aim: Highest Prices, Liberal Advances on Bills of Lading, Prompt Notification of Inspections and Weights, Prompt Settlements, Claims for Car Shortages.

Make your Bills of Lading read: Care of GIBBS & ROBINSON, Great West Life Building, Winnipeg, Man., and we will watch the grading of your car.

We are members of THE WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE, THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, THE MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, THE CALGARY GRAIN EXCHANGE.

WHEAT.—We look for advance in price of old wheat any time after July 1. New crop price depends on weather.

OATS.—We believe old crop oats will sell much higher in July and August. Supplies very light in United States and Canada, and European crops backward.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO WATCH THIS SPACE FOR FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS REGARDING CROPS AND MARKETS.

GIBBS & ROBINSON GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS 11 GREAT WEST LIFE BLDG. WINNIPEG MAN.

McBEAN BROS. GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

We want the handling of a fair share of the balance of last season's crop. YOU know us. Those who DON'T know us will do well to get acquainted and we feel confident that you will ship us ALL your grain this coming season. Send us a 6 or 8 ounce sample of your grain and we will advise you its real value. Even the poorest qualities draw a good price. We are licensed and bonded, we UNDERSTAND this business thoroughly and THOSE ARE THE POINTS THAT COUNT. Write us for Market Prospects. You need the BEST,—it means MONEY to you.

600½ GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Lots Option Trading Flax, Barley

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at all points where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, July 29, 1912)

Wheat.—For another week we have had a pretty strong demand for 1 Northern, 2 Northern and 3 Northern, this being caused by the option being held steady, but once again the lower grades have been in rather poor demand. The car situation at Fort William is dealt with in another article in this number. Some of that off grade wheat may be shipped to Duluth to save it from ruin. In any event some high drying charges will have to be paid, but better than the grain be lost. Off grade grain is not wanted, and even dried grain is selling at a little discount, although it is generally felt that dried six wheat, for instance, is a safer proposition to handle than straight six.

Export demand has been looking up for high grades, as these have been held by a speculative demand for the July option.

Some slight damage has been done by rust, in a few places, but with a little dry weather now the great body of the crop will ripen in safety. October wheat is perhaps low enough, but may easily be forced lower by speculation, and it would react very sharply if rust should appear at a few points. There has been too much rain for the Eastern Section of the wheat belt, and dry warm weather is urgently required. The situation at Fort William and Port Arthur will not be relieved for several weeks, and farmers who have grain slightly out of condition should keep turning it every second day or so until the situation is relieved at the terminals. In the meantime it is very unwise to ship off grade grain for it is liable to rot before it can be handled at the terminals, whereas if the farmer keeps it at home he can look after it. Moreover there is far more grain going out of condition than farmers may think, and any one holding grain at home should not rest easy unless he digs into his bin two or three times a week and makes certain that the grain is alright. It will likely be a weather market with perhaps lower prices for the higher grades immediately the July option is out of the way.

Oats.—The decline in oats was stalled by an up-turn this week as the July option was a little congested. The feature of the week is the July Extra 1 Feed, which has been forced up 7 cents or 8 cents above the 2 C. W.

Barley.—Some 3 Barley is trading at 50½ cent store, but there is very little demand for the lower grades. Flax.—Has had an up-turn, there being some congestion in July option, but seems weaker and destined to work lower in the next few weeks, as the American demand seems to be declining.

WINNIPEG FUTURES			
Wheat—	July	Oct.	
July 24.....	106½	94½	
July 25.....	108	94	
July 26.....	107	94½	
July 27.....	107½	94½	
July 29.....	106½	94	
Oats—			
July 24.....	38½	36½	
July 25.....	39	36	
July 26.....	39½	35½	
July 27.....	38½	35½	
July 29.....	38½	35½	
Flax—			
July 24.....	181	167	
July 25.....	184	167½	
July 26.....	183	165½	
July 27.....	180½	165	
July 29.....	175	165	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES			
(Sample Market, July 27)			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	\$1.06½		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	1.06½		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arrive.....	1.05		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car.....	1.06½		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	1.06		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, settlement.....	1.06½		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	1.03½		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, elevator.....	1.03		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, elevator, K.H.....	1.00½		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, elevator.....	1.03½		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	1.04		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	1.00		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	1.01½		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	1.01½		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	1.00½		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	.99		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, elevator.....	1.01½		
No. 4 wheat, 1 car.....	.96		
No. 4 wheat, 1 car.....	.94		
No. 4 wheat, part car.....	.98½		
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars.....	.95½		
Rejected wheat, 1 car.....	.80		
No grade wheat, 1 car, hot.....	.61		
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	.92½		
No grade wheat, 1 car, hot, bin burnt.....	.72		
No. 3 western wheat, 1 car.....	.85		
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car.....	.92½		
No. 2 durum wheat, part car.....	.93		
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.....	.94½		

No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.....	.96½
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car, smutty.....	.90
No grade winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.....	.85
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car.....	1.00
No. 3 mixed wheat, part car.....	.98
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car.....	.77½
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car.....	.76½
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car, f.o.b.....	.76½
No. 3 corn, 2 cars.....	.75
No. 4 corn, 1 car.....	.74½
No grade corn, 1 car.....	.71
No. 3 white oats, 1 car.....	.48½
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars.....	.47
No. 4 white oats, part car.....	.47½
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars.....	.46½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, sample.....	.46
No. 2 rye, 1 car, new.....	.69
No. 1 feed barley, part car.....	.60
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars.....	.55
Sample barley, part car.....	.55
No. 2 flax, 1 car.....	1.03½
No. 2 flax, 1 car.....	1.04
No. 2 flax, 1 car.....	1.03
No grade flax, 1 car.....	1.01½
No grade flax, 1 car.....	1.85
No grade flax, 1 car.....	1.98
No grade flax, part car.....	1.89
No. 1 flax, 1 car.....	1.96
Sample flax, sack.....	1.90
Sample flax, sack.....	1.80

LIVERPOOL MARKETS			
Liverpool, July 27.—To-day's closing quotations were as follows:			
Manitoba No. 1 Northern.....	Exhausted		
Manitoba No. 2 Northern.....	Exhausted		
Manitoba No. 3 Northern.....	\$1.14½		
July.....	1.10½		
October.....	1.05		
December.....	1.03½		
Liverpool, July 27.—The market opened with a steady undertone and following the advance in America yesterday with prices ½ to ¾ higher with December leading. Following the opening there was further covering by shorts and prices showed an additional gain of ½ to ¾, with offers light. The principal strength was due to reports of rust in both the American and Canadian Northwest and firmness of hard winters for which there is a demand and a better inquiry for cargoes arriving, which were more firmly held. At the			

close the market was firm, ½ to ¾ higher with week-end covering.

Corn was steady and remained steady, unchanged, during the trading. The weaker American cables were offset by the firmness of Plate offers and a fair inquiry owing to lighter arrivals here.

LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, July 27.—John Rogers & Co. state to-day that with plenty of Irish cattle coming into Birkenhead market prices have shown no advance during the past week and quotations cabled for Canadian steers, 14½ to 16½ cents per pound, still hold good.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., July 27.—Cattle — Receipts, 300; market slow and steady. Beeves, \$5.80 to \$9.75; Texas steers, \$4.90 to \$7.10; western steers, \$5.85 to \$9.70; stockers and feeders, \$4.10 to \$6.90; cows and heifers \$2.80 to \$8.25; calves, \$7.00 to \$10.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market closed weak to 5 cents lower. Light, \$7.85 to \$8.40; mixed, \$7.45 to \$8.25; heavy, \$7.25 to \$8.20; rough, \$7.25 to \$7.50; pigs, \$6.75 to \$8.10; bulk of sales, \$7.65 to \$8.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; market steady. Native, \$3.15 to \$5.00; western, \$3.25 to \$4.75; yearlings, \$4.00 to \$5.50; lambs, native, \$4.25 to \$7.50; western, \$4.25 to \$7.50.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Ill., July 28.—Indecision as to the chance of rust damage northwest unsettled wheat Saturday, the market closed nervous at prices varying from 1-8 to 1-4 off to 1-4 cent advance as compared with 24 hours before. Latest trading left corn 1-8 to 1-4 down to 1-2 up and oats a sixteenth to 2 1-4 lower.

Canada sent denials and reiterations that rust was in evidence and threatening the wheat crop north of the international boundary. The fact that the plague has spread in North Dakota seemed to be confirmed but there was high authority for the assertion that three-fourths of the yield in the state was safe and that the whole of South Dakota and Minnesota had escaped harm.

As for North Dakota the outcome in perhaps a quarter of the acreage appeared to hinge on whether atmospheric conditions from now on would develop a rust at a more rapid rate than the kernel.

Mold was reported to be affecting not only the stems but also the chaff covering the heads.

Caution kept the active deliveries from fluctuating more than 1-2 cent either way from last night's level. Export enquiry was said to be good, but the effect was offset by knowledge that the west was selling wheat to arrive freely. In the course of the session September swung between 93 3-8 and 94 3-8, closing at 93 5-8 to 3-4, a loss of 1-8 to 1-4 net.

Favorable weather gave the advantage to the bears in corn. Besides cash demand was poor, and rural holders were asking for bids.

Execution of a few selling orders led to a severe break in the July delivery of oats and caused other options to ease off. Big receipts next week were in prospect and there was no demand. Cattle limits for September 32 7-8 and 33 1-8, with last sales 33 a decline of 1-4 cent from last night.

BUMPER CROPS PREDICTED

Minneapolis, July 27.—Prominent elevator man says he thinks wheat on the St. Louis road from Watertown, S.D., to Minneapolis will average 22 to 25 bushels per acre. There are but a few fields which will not yield 20 bushels per acre and many that will go over 30 bushels.

Minneapolis, July 27.—J. F. Whallon, just in from Aberdeen, S. D., says he never saw such crops as they have at that point. Saw many fields

which will go 30 to 40 bushels to the acre. All heads long and filled to the tip with plump wheat Harvest in full blast. Says crop from Aberdeen to Minneapolis looks as good from the train.

Minneapolis, July 27.—Reliable man who was sent up to Wimbledon, N.D., to investigate the rust reports coming from that section, wires that the rust is confined to the leaves. The stalk is clean and plant robust. Says there is no occasion for alarm and prospect is for a big crop.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, July 27, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat.....	\$1.07	\$1.05½
2 Nor. wheat.....	1.04	1.03½
3 Nor. wheat.....	.99	1.01½
3 White oats.....		.48½
Barley.....	.50	.45-85c
Futures—		
July wheat.....	1.07½	1.06½
Beef Cattle, top.....		
Winnipeg	\$6.75	\$9.75
Chicago	9.00	8.50
Hogs, top.....		
Winnipeg	5.50	5.50
Chicago		

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending July 27)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.....	1244	1510	1394
C.N.R.....	642	663	67
G.T.P.....	62	19	
Midland Ry.....			890
Total last week.....	1948	2192	2351
Total previous week.....	1316	2061	1738
Total year ago.....	2475	1226	646

Disposition		
Butchers east.....		31
Feeders west.....		153
Local consumption.....		1764

Cattle
The first half of the week saw exceptionally light receipts at the stockyards and consequently the market was very strong on everything. On Wednesday a car lot of Alberta grass steers averaging 1277 pounds sold at \$7.30, a very high mark for this season of the year and about \$5.00 per hundred higher than a year ago. Liberal receipts for the rest of the week brought the total week's trade away above the previous week and kept prices firm at the same level. Of the 2,000 head of cattle received the great bulk were common and mixed butchers, choice cattle being very scarce. While a reduction in present quotations is expected if liberal supplies come to hand, the level will no doubt be higher than last fall.

Hogs
The demand for hogs continues brisk, and notwithstanding bigger supplies, prices have kept firm at \$8.75 and \$9.00 per 100 pounds. The tendency, however, is downward unless receipts fall short, and liberal cuts are necessary on roughs, heavies and light animals.

Sheep and Lambs
No change in quotations on sheep and lambs occurred during the week. Very fair numbers were received, considerably in excess of the general run lately, but the market held firm at \$5.00 to \$5.00 for good sheep, and 7 to 8 cents a pound for good spring lambs.

Country Produce

Butter
Butter still commands 22 cents for fancy dairy and 20 cents for No. 1 dairy. The recent weather has been very favorable for pasture land and consequently the supplies of milk, cream and butter have been coming in very freely. While butter is 3 cents higher than a year ago, there is no likelihood of a lower level being reached, as the Eastern and Southern cities will take an unlimited quantity at the present figure. As soon as harvesting begins to interfere with the bringing in of the dairy supplies butter will likely go still higher.

Eggs
Eggs are still quoted at 18 cents, the dealers standing all risks, or in some cases 19 cents for express shipments. The local market is taking all the eggs that can be gathered up, although if there were any surplus the eastern centres provide a keen demand. The present level will hardly be lowered this summer.

Potatoes
New potatoes are coming in fairly liberally. While hitherto practically all have been from Minnesota, the Manitoba have shown up the last few days. The market is very fluctuating as yet, small receipts on account of unfavorable weather sending up the price above \$1.00 a bushel, and this figure declining to 90 cents the next day. Until the Manitoba supply is marketed there will be little reduction.

Milk and Cream
Plentiful shipments, largely a result of the showery weather, were a feature of last week's business. No changes in the quotations are registered since a week ago, although the trend is upward.

Hay
Big quantities of hay were received the past few days sending down wild hay (Upland No. 1) to \$8.50. Red Top keeps its level at \$10.00 and Timothy No. 1 is in good demand at \$16.00 to \$17.

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from July 24 to July 29 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX		
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 5	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	1 Man	Rej.
July																			
24	106½	105½	98½	83½	69	58	55	88	87						43				
25	107	104	99	83½	69½	58½	55½						60		44	44			
26	107	104	99	84	69½	58½	55½	88½	87½		87	84	50		44	44			
27	107	104	99	84	69½	58½	55						50		44	44			
29	105½	102½	97½	84	69½	58½	55½						51		44½	44½			

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, JULY 29

WINNIPEG GRAIN	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	COUNTRY PRODUCE	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.....	105½	106½	96	Extra choice steers.....	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy.....	22c	22c	19c-20c
No. 2 Nor.....	102½	103½	94½	Choice butcher steers and heifers.....	6.50-6.75	6.50-6.75	4.50-5.00	No. 1 dairy.....	20c	20c	17c
No. 3 Nor.....	97½	98½	82½	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers.....	5.75-6.25	5.75-6.25	3.75-4.25	Good round lots.....	18c	18c	15c
No. 4.....	84	88½	86½	Best fat cows.....	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	3.25-3.50	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5.....	69½	69	79½	Common cows.....	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00	2.50-3.00	Strictly fresh.....	18c-19c	18c	21c
No. 6.....	58½	58	71	Best bulls.....	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.75	3.00-3.25	Potatoes			
Feed.....	55½	55	62	Com'n and medium bulls.....	3.25-3.75	3.25-3.75	2.50-2.75	New.....	90c	90c	\$1.00
Cash Oats				Choice veal calves.....	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	6.00-7.00	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.....		38	35½	Heavy calves.....	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.00-5.50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat).....	25c	25c	25c
Cash Barley				Com'n milkers and springers (each).....	\$50-\$65	\$50-\$65	\$35-\$45	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat).....	22c	22c	19c
No. 3.....	51	50	59½	Com'n milkers and springers (each).....	\$30-\$40	\$30-\$40	\$20-\$30	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.).....	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
Cash Flax				Hogs				Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 N.W.....		177	210	Choice hogs.....	8.75-9.00	8.75-9.00	\$7.50	No. 1 Red Top.....	\$10	\$10	\$11
Wheat Futures				Heavy hogs.....	6.00-6.50	7.00-7.50	5.25-5.75	No. 1 Upland.....	\$8.50	\$9	\$10
July.....	106½	107	96	Stags.....	4.00-4.50	5.00-6.00	4.25-5.00	No. 1 Timothy.....	\$16-17	\$16-17	\$12-\$13
October.....	94	95½	94½	Sheep and Lambs							
Oat Futures				Choice yearlings.....	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00				
July.....	38½	38	36	Best killing sheep.....	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	5.50-6.00				
October.....	35½	36½	37½								
Flax Futures											
July.....	175	177	210								
October.....	165	167	185								

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 37-tf

FOR SALE—SIX QUARTERS FINE wheat land located in Saskatchewan, Canada; twelve miles from Halbrite, and only 3½ miles from the thriving new town of Goodwater. Terms: \$1,000 cash per quarter; balance crop payments. Also two quarters near Estevan, close to station, on new railroad. Hundred acres broke on one quarter. For fuller description and price address O. B. Vail, Muscatine, Iowa. 51-4

FARM FOR SALE—SPLENDID THREE- quarter section of good black loam, all under cultivation, one and three-quarters miles from Francis, Sask.; 130 acres being summerfallowed this year; house, 14 ft. by 18 ft., with kitchen 14 ft. by 18 ft.; stable room for twenty head of stock; good well; 4,000 trees planted, four granaries; close to school and church; also has telephone connection. For further information write to owner, H. D. McMillan, Francis, Sask. 52-6

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION, SEVEN miles south of Humboldt and 7 miles of Muenster; black loam, heavy subsoil, 100 acres under cultivation, 30 acres fenced; all can be broken; good water and frame buildings; will sell with horses, cattle and machinery, or land alone. For price and further information write to E. Doppler, P.O. Box 76, Humboldt, Sask. 49-6

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE IMPROVED farm, 240 acres; hundred acres in crop; quarter mile from school; three-quarters mile from elevators, stores and station; phone; will sell with standing crop. William Gibson, Kelsoe, Man. 51-6

FOR SALE—SPLENDID WHEAT FARM IN Rocanville district; extent 640 acres; about 350 in grain crop; heavy clay loam, abundance spring water; suitable buildings; well adapted for engine plowing. Apply Box 253, Rocanville, Sask. 50-7

OR SALE—A FIRST-RATE MIXED FARM- ing proposition of 320 acres, four miles from town; \$17.00 per acre; \$1,000 cash, balance on easy terms. All fenced; 65 acres under cultivation; four small but good buildings. H. Butcher, Punnichy (on G. T. P.), Sask. 50-tf

WHY FARM AT A LOSS?—WE HAVE farms near Winnipeg where crops never fail, at twelve to fifty dollars per acre, where freight rates are low and there is a ready cash market for all dairy and farm products. Enquire. Pioneer Land Co., 304 McIntyre Block. 48-13

IMPROVED HALF SECTION FOR SALE, on easy terms; possession given at once, if wanted. Write N. P. Nelson, Manson, Man. 1-2

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL A FARM write to John L. Watson Land Co., farm land specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 34-tf

SITUATIONS

WANTED—NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE good men only to sell our well-known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly; whole or part time engagement. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 48-18

WANTED—BY MARRIED COUPLE, WITH two small children, situation on good farm; experienced; bachelor preferred; state wages. Address Wm. Norman, Rama, Sask.

LOST

LOST—ABOUT MAY FIRST, THREE COLTS Bay mare, 2 years old, with light colored nose; brown horse, 1 year old, with halter on, and bay mare, one year old. \$25.00 reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. G. W. Wyllie, Harding, Man. 52-5

FENCE POSTS

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS. FOR PARTI- culars and prices f.o.b. your station write C. May, Malakwa, B.C. 52-6

MOTOR-CYCLE

MOTORCYCLE—2½ H.P., SPEEDY; A bargain. Box 81, Plumas, Man. 52-3

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 24-tf

We believe that every advertiser on this page is reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

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Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

MISCELLANEOUS

WE CAN SELL YOUR GRAIN. SEND US samples or state grade and we will make you cash offer by wire or sell for you in British Columbia on commission. We refer you to the Royal Bank of Canada here. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. 46-tf

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run, \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-tf

MRS. E. COATES COLEMAN, SPECIALIST—Electrolysis for removal of superfluous hair, moles, warts and birthmarks; static electricity for nervousness, etc. Facial massage and scalp treatment. Call for booklet. Phone Main 996, 224 Smith St. 46-tf

TENDERS

WANTED—BY DAYBREAK GRAIN GROW- ers' Association, tenders on binder twine in car lots, f.o.b. Neville, Sask. Address tenders to Hugh Roberts, Sec. Treas., Daybreak Association, Neville, Sask. 49-6

The Square Deal in England

Continued from Page 11

can flee; we are setting aside £1,500,000 (\$7,500,000) for the purpose of building sanatoria throughout the country. There will be £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000) for maintaining them. Now that the worker will be able to command medical attendance, the disease will be discovered in time; he will be taken to a sanatorium; in a few months the bulk of cases that are taken in time will be cured. In London alone £4,000,000 (\$20,000,000) of wages are lost every year through consumption. Much of it will in future be saved because the worker will be restored to his home a fit, capable citizen instead of being a wreck."

"What further effort will the Liberal party make with regard to the social amelioration of the people?" I asked.

Slums Must Go

"Social reconstruction, the betterment of the condition of the masses, has still to come. There are millions of our people living in circumstances which no civilized community should tolerate. Social well-being must be secured through improved housing, the release of the land, and the betterment of the condition of children. The future of this country rests entirely with its children, and, alas! many of them are being reared in one-roomed homes amid surroundings which exercise a soul-destroying influence. Families of five and six are herded together in a single room. How can they be made good citizens under such conditions? I regard the slum child as a great national asset, and we must carve out for him a brighter future if he is to be worthy material out of which we shall weave the fabric of this great Commonwealth."

The interview was again interrupted by the appearance of a Bishop—the Welsh Bishop of St. Asaph, who called to discuss some point about the bill for disestablishing the Anglican State Church in Wales, of which the Bishop is a distinguished ornament. While Mr. Lloyd George is eager for disestablishing the Bishop's Church, that does not disturb the friendship between them—they remain brothers within the family of Welsh nationality. Several other members of the Government came and

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 45-26

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

RED POLLED CATTLE—FOUR YOUNG bulls for sale, also females. Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 47-26

TWO PURE BREED HOLSTEIN BULL calves for sale, both out of good producers. Sire "Vroula Ormsby." His sire brother to the world's record cow. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, near Minto, Man. 51-3

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

DOGS

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS, ONLY THREE left; price \$10.00. Box 81, Plumas, Man.

went—the Chancellor's doors and windows are always open; he is the most accessible of all ministers.

With regard to British international relations, Mr. Lloyd George expressed his opinion particularly on the effect upon civilization of a better understanding between England and Germany.

Peace With Germany

"The misunderstandings which exist and are fostered by sections of the people of both countries," he said, "are a misfortune, not only for each country, but for the whole of Europe. Prosperity is the corollary of peace, and peace is the first condition of continued prosperity. The policy of increasing expenditure on competitive armaments can end only in financial ruin, and until England and Germany come to an understanding there is no likelihood that the growth of armaments throughout Europe will be arrested."

"England and Germany have much in common. Great Britain has benefited a great deal by lessons learned from the social experiments carried out in Germany, while Germany has been able to build up its commercial prosperity to some extent on the experience of our own country. This community of interests and kindredship must be fostered, and by the mass of the people in both countries such a course would be welcomed. Thereby a heavy burden would be lifted off their shoulders and a large share of their energies and immense sums of national expenditure would be released and could be devoted to purposes for uplifting the people."

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT FIGURES

A cablegram has been received by the Agricultural Department, Ottawa, from the International Institute at Rome, giving some interesting data concerning the crop of 1912, as compared with the previous year. The total production of wheat in the countries which have reported is 96.2 per cent of their production last year. India reports 366,379,000 bushels in prospect as compared with 374,845,000 last year. Italy and Hungary, the next largest producers tabled, report 174,533,000 against 192,397,000 and 187,266,000 against 190,242,000 bushels respectively. Spain drops from 148,497,000 to 112,418,000 bushels.

HORSES

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE—ORDERS taken for foals at weaning. Registered Shorthorns, some nice young bulls on hand. Registered Yorkshires, six litters. J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

FOR SALE—ONE CLYDESDALE STAL- lion, Victor Baron, by "Bulwark" by "Baron's Pride," rising four years. Price reasonable. R. A. McGill, Homewood, Man.

CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE— Imported. R. G. Ward, Welwyn, Sask. 35-26

SWINE

REGISTERED OHIO CHESTER PIGS, young stock, for sale, \$10 each. Can furnish a few pairs not akin. David Maloney, Kaleida, Man. 51-3

A LIMITED NUMBER OF YORKSHIRES and Berkshires, just weaned, at \$10.00 each. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls at \$100.00 each and one under a year, \$80.00, if taken now. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 47-tf

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshire and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

PETER McDONALD, VIRDEN, MAN., breeder of Berkshire pigs. 46-15

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE— Young stock for sale. Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

W. T. McPHERSON, WADENA, SASK., breeder of Yorkshire swine, stock for sale.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, young stock for sale. Frank Platz, Lipton, Sask. 34-26

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE FROM fine, large stock. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 47-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, FROM fine, large stock. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 48-6

POULTRY

WANTED—100 CHICK PULLETS, MAY hatched; state price. F. J. Sexauer, Wawota, Sask. 49-6

BLACK ORPINGTON, PRIZE WINNERS—Eggs and birds for sale. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 39-26

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK HENS, YEAR- lings, \$1.00 each. Mrs. S. Carruthers, Grandview, Man.

BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER—EGGS WANTED—WE PAY TOP prices. Remittance by express order day following receipt of shipment. Mark name and address plainly on each package. Advise shipment by mail. Reference: Standard Bank. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. tf

WANTED—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS, dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes and vegetables. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 5th St. W., Calgary, Alta. 5-cow-tf

FOXES

WANTED—FOXES. IF YOU KNOW where there are a den of foxes in Saskatchewan or Alberta it will pay you to write. D. H. McMillan, Mannville, Alta. 51-6

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—25 HORSE POWER DOUBLE cylinder Gaar Scott steam engine; as good as new; used only a few weeks. K. Sterzer, Luseland, Sask. 51-6

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL HARVES- ter gasoline tractor, type C, 20 H.P. This engine is in first class condition, will handle four plows breaking or six in stubble; terms, \$800, half cash, and balance in one year. This is a snap. Laird Bros., Tate, Sask. 49-13

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 20 H.P. GASOLINE tractor, Case steel separator, 4-furrow engine plow, stubble and breaker bottoms; all new last year and in good shape; reason for selling, giving up farming. Apply Box 9, Windthorst, Sask. 1-6

FOR SALE—BIG NICHOLS-SHEPARD threshing outfit, near Bethune, Sask., on farm of Jesse Silsby. Address Walt Wenelker, Tarnosa, Nebraska. 1-2

SUPPORT YOUR OWN COMPANY

The Grain Growers' Grain Company has done much to improve market conditions and enable the farmers to get better prices for their grain. **DO YOU WANT THIS INFLUENCE TO LAST? IF SO, SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO THIS COMPANY AND INVEST YOUR MONEY IN ITS STOCK.**

BE LOYAL TO YOUR OWN COMPANY AND DON'T HEED THE KNOCKER. The Grain Growers' Grain Company has provided every facility to protect your interests, and we are able to get you the highest possible returns for your grain.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION regarding the market or regarding shipping your grain, **WRITE TO US.**

Special Notice.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE BAD CONDITION OF SO MUCH GRAIN ON ARRIVAL AT THE TERMINALS, it is found necessary to DISCONTINUE MAKING ADVANCES ON CARS OF LAST SEASON'S CROP until the inspection certificate has been obtained. Our shippers will kindly note this.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.

GREEN BACKS in STRAW STACKS

THE wastage of grain by the average Threshing Machine is far more than many suppose. The Operator usually knows it, but he can't help it with that kind of machine, so he covers it up all he can and lets it go at that. The Farmer suspects it, but thinks he has to put up with it, and much of his hard-earned money goes over into the straw stack.

This great wastage is the result of employing an incompetent type of Threshing Machine that rushes the straw to the stack, but does not beat the grain out of it.

It is up to you Farmers to say what Machine will thresh your grain this season. You have worked hard to grow the grain and you pay the bill for threshing it. You can't afford to divide your profits with the straw pile, for every bushel that goes into the stack is money right out of your pocket.

You can save your Thresh Bill by Hiring a Red River Special to do your Threshing

It will save the grain for you; it will waste less of your time; it will do your job quicker; it will clean your grain better; it will pay you all around. It is the only Threshing Machine made that uses the true and sure method of separation by beating the grain out of the straw just as you would do with a pitchfork.

The Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, and the Shakers that toss the straw up and beat it as you would do with a pitchfork save the grain that others waste, whether it be wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax, peas, rice, alfalfa, timothy or other grains or seeds.

THE RED RIVER SPECIAL WORKS ON AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT PRINCIPLE OF SEPARATION from any other make. It beats it out while other makes hurry the straw to the stack and expect the grain to fall out, which it does not do.

Have your threshing done this year by a RED RIVER Special. IT WILL SAVE YOUR THRESH BILL.

Write us or call on our Branch House or Dealer for the proof.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

The only builders of the Red River Special Thresher, Self-Feeders, Wind Stackers, Weighers, and N. & S. Co. Traction Steam Engines, Oil-Gas Tractors, and Everything for the Thresherman

Hail Storms

Are sure to visit many of the Grain Growing Districts this season as in former years

Can You Afford

To take the risk of losing your crop without any compensation for labor and seed when a trifling sum will give you the protection of a Policy of Insurance issued by a concern having such great financial strength as

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Limited

CAPITAL - \$2,500,000.00

A simple and effective Policy Contract containing no involved or ambiguous terms and affording no opportunity for evasion of obligation on the part of the Company is the Policy for you.

Ask some of our last year's patrons who suffered losses, for testimony regarding liberality of adjustments and prompt cash settlements of losses.

See nearest agent before the storm comes or write to

ANDERSON & SHEPPARD, General Agents

15 High Street West, Moose Jaw, Sask.

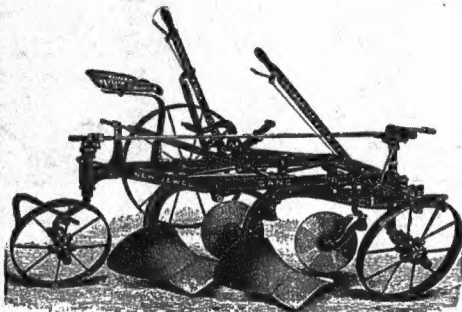
When writing to Advertisers mention The Guide

New Jewel Gang Beaver Gang

Empire Chief Gang

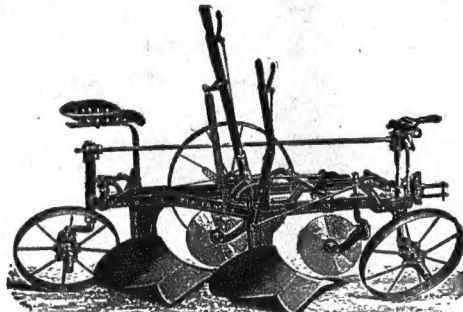
THESE Plows are all equipped with the well-known Cockshutt Bottoms, shaped and hardened specially for conditions in the Northwest. They cut the furrow out clean underneath, turn it completely over, and thoroughly pulverise the soil, making the foundation for an ideal seed bed. Good plowing means efficient drainage, turning up of fresh elements to the action of the air, and checking evaporation by breaking capillary action, in addition to turning under a crop of weeds or stubble

To get the Best Results buy a Cockshutt



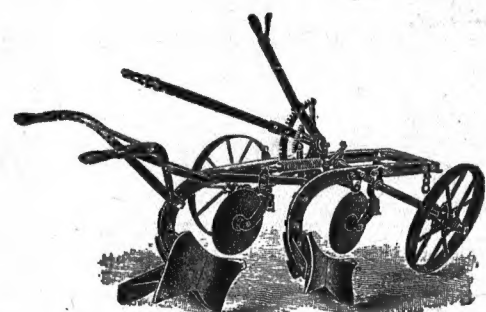
NEW JEWEL GANG

The new Jewel Gang embodies the latest and best ideas in plow construction. Careful buyers appreciate the many splendid features. In operation all parts are adjustable to the work in hand. The plow can be turned in its own length. The automatic foot lift raises or lowers the bottoms, leaving the driver's hands free to handle the lines and strike a straight furrow. The bottoms raise high to clear all obstructions and can be locked rigid with the frame or allowed to float. Wheels have long removable dust proof bearings with large wearing surfaces, insuring long life and small cost for repairs, and by the use of hard oil require little attention.



BEAVER GANG

The Beaver Gang has many of the features of the Jewel, short turning, high lift, adjustable parts, removable dust proof bearings for use with hard oil, etc., but is much lighter in weight. The full strength is retained by combining the frame with the beams, eliminating the larger part of the former. The plow is easily raised or lowered by means of a handy lever and spring lift. It is fitted with steel and malleable standards which are unbreakable and with the heaviest soft centre shares ever built on a plow. It is light of draft, strongly constructed and can be handled by anyone.



EMPIRE CHIEF GANG

The Empire Chief Gang is a light, serviceable walking gang which has been successfully designed with a view of obtaining a model of strength, service and simplicity. It is built with heavy high carbon steel beams of special pattern, which are strong and rigid and will remain true to their proper alignment under excess strain. These beams are arched high, and the bottoms have more than the usual clearance, and for this reason will not on any occasion clog up on heavy trash land. The levers are long and powerful and fitted with a helping spring to assist the operator.

We make a Plow for Every Purpose

Three kinds of Single Furrow Riding Plows, Discs, Walking Stubble Plows, Prairie and Brush Breakers, Combination Plows, Engine Gangs

WRITE FOR SPECIAL BOOKLET OR CALL ON OUR NEAREST AGENT

Cockshutt Plow Company Limited

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Distributing Warehouses—Red Deer Lethbridge Edmonton Brandon Portage la Prairie